

## CHATEAU-THIERRY FIRST GREAT TEST OF YANK AND BOCHE

Americans Sent to Meet  
Foe at Apex of Thrust  
for Paris

### 2ND AND 3RD IN BIG FIGHT

Villages of Belleau, Boursches  
and Vaux Write Themselves  
in Our History

From a strength reckoned by the Allies at about 80,000 men on the front between Coney-le-Chateau and Reims on the evening of May 26, 1918, to a strength which they soon knew to be at least 145,000 men on the same front the following morning and over 200,000 on the 28th—such was the surprise effect of superior numbers quickly concentrated which the Germans, owing to their possession of the initiative, were able to inflict upon their opponents in the third of their great offensives of the spring and summer of 1918.

By the break in the Allied line which they thus accomplished, particularly along the famous ridge of the Chemin des Dames, the Fifth German Army, under General von Boehn, operating toward Soissons and to the east and west of it, and the 1st Army, under General F. von Below, advancing to the eastward of the Fifth Army with the left wing of its attack near Reims, were able to pour swiftly southward, forcing back before them the weary and outnumbered French and British divisions, most of which had been sent to this "quiet sector" to recuperate after their desperate fighting in the battles of April and May in Picardy and Flanders.

For a few days following the 27th, the situation looked dark enough from the Allied standpoint. The German tidal wave, constantly reinforced by fresh divisions, continued, in spite of stubborn resistance to move southward toward the Marne, overrunning Soissons and Fère-en-Tardenois, leaving the devoted city of Reims in a salient which became daily more difficult to hold, and at last, by tremendous pressure, beginning to spread distinctly toward Paris along the comparatively open and level country between the Marne and the Ourcq rivers.

### 75 Kilometers from Paris

By the last day of May the advance of the Germans at the nearest point was scarcely 75 kilometers from the French capital and although the speed of their rush had been checked at Chateau-Thierry, which constituted the western face of the salient they had created.

Although the French army and people, with the gallantry and moral heroism which have characterized them in every previous crisis of their national history, refused to become panic-stricken at this third great thrust of their enemy within a period of ten weeks, the situation was obviously one of extreme gravity.

The Allied Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Foch, was obliged to keep in hand sufficient reserves to meet any blow which the Germans might strike at any point on the long Western battle front; at the same time he must utilize enough of his available strength to halt the formidable attack actually under way. That his forces were inadequate for such a crisis only adds to the brilliancy of the success with which he met it.

Among the reserve troops available for the disposition of Marshal Foch were the 2nd and 3rd United States Divisions. These, with the 1st Division, already engaged in its splendid battle at Cantigny, contained all of the American troops which were the most seasoned by experience for major operations, out of all the vast host whose coming was so eagerly and anxiously awaited by the French and British Armies.

### Relay That We Have Is Yours

"All things once more General Pershing's devoted declaration, made on behalf of America during the days of the German offensive in March, that 'all that we have is yours; use it as you wish,' and with a faith in the valor of the Americans which was the best incentive to their utmost efforts, the Marshal ordered the two divisions to take place of the greatest danger and, therefore, of the greatest honor—to the banks of the Marne near Chateau-Thierry and to the great Paris-Metz national highway where it crosses the rolling hills northwest of that city, there to throw themselves across the apex of the German invasion and bar the road to Paris.

The 2nd Division, Maj. Gen. Omar Bundy commanding, was in rest billets at Chaumont-en-Vaux, northwest of Paris, and had just finished its observance of Memorial Day, May 30, when the order came to the division headquarters as possible and move immediately to the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry. During the ensuing 24 hours the troops were making the tiresome journey, and by the early morning of June 1, most of them had detached and advanced beyond Montcornet, where the division headquarters was established, a hamlet some 10 kilometers west of Chateau-Thierry, on the Paris-Metz road.

As they went forward, the news became steadily more disquieting. French troops were fighting a few kilometers to the northeast, but they were badly outnumbered and exhausted by long fighting and marching, and the Germans were pushing on so steadily that it would be necessary for the Americans to establish defensive positions at once.

By dark that evening that work had been, at least, begun. The 9th Infantry was in the town of Bonnel, near the Marne southwest of Chateau-Thierry, to Le Thiolet, on the Paris-Metz road, whence the 6th Marines extended to Lucy-le-Boeage and the 23rd Infantry, operating temporarily under the 43rd

## COBLENCE ENTERED; MEN OF THIRD ARMY NOW ALONG RHINE

Americans March Into Ancient Citadel "Sort of Casual Like"

### GOAL REACHED BY TRAIN

Yanks Attract No More Attention Than If They Were Passing Through Blois

On the afternoon of December 8, 1918, the troops of the Third American Army entered Coblenz. This was the goal of the occupation. The Yankee had reached the Rhine.

Coblenz, the city which the Romans built there where the waters of the Rhine and the Moselle flow together, is the capital and focal point of the American Army of Occupation. As Mayence with the French and Cologne with the British, so Coblenz was, by the terms of the armistice, set aside as our bridgehead on the Rhine. For 35 kilometers on either side of it and for 30 kilometers ahead of it, we will patrol and guard its highways and by-ways until further notice—"until the completion of this duty."

Ever since that day in April of last year when America declared war, a good many of us have cheered ourselves along by little day-dreams in which we looked ahead and pictured to ourselves the arrival at the Rhine of victorious troops in olive drab. But it is pretty certain that none of us, even in our most prophetic visions, ever foresaw that that arrival would be made by train and that that train would be driven by Germans.

### Double Time—by Request

The troops went forward by train because the fair Rhineland citadel lay many weary miles ahead of the plodding line of march, and the city was calling them. The city was calling them because the German forces had receded far beyond the Rhine, and it dreaded any interregnum in that police power which spells law and order. So by Sunday evening, young Americans with guns stood guard over the Rhine bridges and paced their posts at the busy street corners of Coblenz.

For it was on Sunday that they set forth from Trier. It always is Sunday when the Third American Army begins anything. It was on a Sunday that it began its historic march to Germany. It was on a Sunday that it crossed the frontier. It was on a Sunday that it reached the Rhine.

The West-station in Trier was abustle with activity shortly after dawn, the heavy packed doughboys filing along the tracks to the considerable curiosity of the local American garrison.

That outfit, buddy, the men of the Sixth Infantry called out.

"The best battalion in the American Army," was the answer, given with conviction.

### The Old Fourth Division

To be more precise, it was the second—Major Fred W. Hackett's—battalion of the 39th Infantry, which in the 4th Division and is therefore honorably scarred from the bitter fighting, below and above Montfaucon.

The German troop train, from the windows of which the doughboys were soon bulging in true American fashion, was not exactly a "40 million, 8 pence" transport. It was a string of fourth class coaches, each with eight steeplechairs and 12 steeplechairs, and it was manned by engineers, firemen and conductors who finally persuaded the train to totter forth from Trier a little before 10 o'clock.

As the train crossed Rhineland Prussia to Coblenz is a journey of unforgettable beauty, so lovely is the winding Moselle, so towering the vine-clad hills between which it coils its way to the Rhine. There was the four-kilometer Kaiser Wilhelm tunnel to go through, and high on the hills on either side the bare ruined castles of the twelfth century, still marked with battles of a by-gone day, and still formidable in defense, the passing doughboys opined, if a good bunch could hold them with a few machine guns.

All along the way the villagers ran out to see the Americans go by, some just to stand and stare incredulously, some to wave hospitably as if in promise of the welcome ahead.

At one time or another in ages past a good many hostile forces have taken Coblenz. The French have captured it once or twice, and once the Swedes descended on it in full force.

### Into the Garrison

Probably never in all its stressful history did enemy troops enter it in quite the matter-of-fact manner which marked the American entry last Sunday. There was no band. There were no colors. "We're just going in sort of casual like," one of our generals had said the day before, and he was right. The Third American Army eased its way into the Rhine citadel. There is no other word for it.

By 3:30 they were piling out of the train on the edge of the city, and ten minutes later they were swinging through the gate into their garrison. They had attracted about as much attention as an American battalion would attract by marching through the streets of Blois or St. Nazaire.

Of course, these were not the first Americans to enter Coblenz. Small detachments—feet, pathfinders, outposts—always precede the Infantry, but a town is never really entered till the Infantry get there.

For some days staff officers had been on the edge of the city, and as long ago as a week ago Thursday the 35th Engineers arrived in force to establish the railroad. By the time the doughboys trundled into the station, American locomotives were whizzing in and out of the train yard as if the success of the occupation depended entirely on their getting somewhere immediately.

Washington announces additional troops for occupying Luxembourg. The troops in that country include the 2nd, 7th, 28th, 33rd and 79th Divisions.



"It is now our duty to make good what they offered their lives, their blood to obtain."

## SERVICES PLAN TO AID RETURNED MEN IN SECURING JOBS

Y.M., K. of C. and Red  
Cross Set Machinery  
in Motion

### SPECIAL AID FOR DISABLED

Cooperation of Every Chamber of  
Commerce in United States  
Is Promised

No man in the A.E.F. need worry about whether or not there will be a job open for him when he returns home and is demobilized. Already the machinery has been set in motion all over the United States to line up jobs for the returning Yank, and the operation of every chamber of commerce in the United States has been solicited and obtained.

In every city and town where a Y.M.C.A. is located, local officials have been made to the business men to put the men of the A.E.F. on the preferred list for employment, and to consult the Y's employment bureaus whenever workers are needed. Already 5,000 of these bureaus have been established, and special instructions have been sent out from Y headquarters to every secretary in the United States, urging him to make the finding of employment for returned soldiers his paramount job for the next few months.

To facilitate the plan still further, every homebound bound American soldier will be given, before he leaves the transport, a card entitling him to full membership privilege in any Y.M.C.A. throughout the country for three months at no cost to himself. If he loses the card, his uniform will answer just as well. At any rate, he is to consult himself from Y headquarters, Y.M.C.A. secretary at any time—either here or in the States—on the chances of his landing a job, and the secretary will make it possible for him to make full use of all the association's means to that end. The Y has also opened special registries for technically qualified men, and has inserted advertisements in the papers of the United States asking for co-operation of employers.

### K. of C. Employment Plan

The same general plan has been adopted by the Knights of Columbus, which organization, on the declaration of the armistice, turned every one of its councils into an informal employment bureau and started committees working or the rounding up of employers and the lining up of jobs, together with the solicitation of the labor unions' help.

The Red Cross, under whose auspices the Federal Board of Vocational Education has been working, is devoting its energies particularly to the securing of employment for men who have been wounded, with emphasis on men who have suffered serious disability and will

## NEW LEAVE AREAS OPEN IN PYRENEES

Yanks May Take Trip to  
Spain from Resorts  
Near Border

Three new leave areas, in a new and utterly "un-American" part of France, the Pyrenees district, will be open to the A.E.F. beginning December 15, and a fourth in the same mountain region will be open January 1. They will accommodate 8,000 men at a time.

The three ready to open are situated at Luchon, six kilometers from the Spanish border, Cameret and Eaux-Bonnes, Fagnères-Bigorres will open later. All are famous watering places, frequented by royalty and fashion in the days before the war. In each the Y.M.C.A. has taken over a large casino—at Cameret it has leased two—in which French and American concert and vaudeville troupes, French orchestras and American military bands will hold forth for the delectation of the Yank permissionnaires, and where dancing will be the order of every day.

### Chance to Visit Spain

Special permission has been granted by the French frontier authorities to allow the Americans on leave, under proper escort, to make short excursions into Spain, so that men who want to be able to brag about the number of countries they have been in can "take on a new one," so to speak.

Winter sports and "cats" are the main features of the Pyrenees district, the advance scouts say. Practically all the famous chefs of the world have come from there, and learned their art there. Two great men who hail from the Pyrenees are Marshals Joffre and Foch. Marshal Foch's birthplace at Tarbes is within easy reach of all four areas, and excursions to the town will be arranged. Another excursion point will be Lourdes, with its famous grotto chapel.

### FOR HOME-BOUND OFFICERS

Officers of the A.E.F. returning to the United States will be paid any claims that they may have for mileage by the Disbursing Quartermaster at the base port at which they embark, according to an announcement from the office of the Chief Quartermaster.

Claims must, of course, be supported by the proper orders. Arrangements have also been made whereby returning officers may receive checks on the Treasury of the United States in exchange for francs. The checks will be paid over in multiples of \$100 at the rate of exchange fixed by the Treasury Department, in effect at the time.

### NO MORE TRANSFERS

No more applications for transfer from one arm of the service to another will be received at G.H.Q. It is stated in Bulletin No. 97, G.H.Q. A cablegram has been received from the War Department prohibiting further transfers of this character.

## ROCHEFORT SOARS TO FIRST HONORS IN RACE OF BASES

End of Fifth Week Sees  
Rouen in Second Place,  
Brest Third

### PORTS WORK BOTH WAYS

Embarkation Centers Get No Credit  
for Work Done on Westward  
Bound Ships

Rochefort is it this week. The Vendée port lifted itself up by the bootstraps in the Stevedores' "Race to Berlin" from third in the weekly averages published a week ago to the head of the column. Rouen, which headed last week's line, came in second, and Brest, twice a first-placer, was third. The order in which the nine racing ports stand, as made up at the end of the fifth week of the contest, is:

	5th Wk.	For
Rochefort	155.00	613.38
Rouen	135.25	673.95
Brest	131.25	664.95
Marseilles	125.69	612.58
La Pallice	122.00	512.00
Nantes	116.03	483.93
Bordeaux	92.75	510.25
Le Havre	79.48	534.38
St. Nazaire	76.66	473.96

That makes the ports stand, for the five weeks just past, in this order: Rouen, Brest, Rochefort, Marseilles, La Pallice, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Nantes, and St. Nazaire.

The weekly average for all nine ports was 101.55. At Rouen, where there isn't a single Yank stevedore, the officers and the dock sergeants were a bit up against it at first, rather hesitating to approach the German prisoners who work there on the delicate subject of a race to the Prussian capital.

So they decided to try a little Yankee ingenuity, and by knocking the front off a couple of warehouses enabled the unloading cranes to swing farther inland, so that the Heinies didn't have to do so much toting. "Thus fixed, the Heinies were able, without knowing it, to unload and stack more stuff in a day than they ever had before—and without figuring any harder. And Rouen's figures rose.

### Coming and Going at Brest

Again, with the co-operation of the French and British port authorities, permission was granted for the dock sergeants to float down the Seine to Havre, pick up the upcoming ships there, and have things all laid out for the unloading process the moment they docked. Thus was time saved, and more hatches emptied per day than before. And once more Rouen's figures rose.

Brest had to let down a bit because of its being made an embarkation port, a transformation that has already both St. Nazaire and Hordeneux. It didn't let down much, however, for it is still within good striking distance of the head of the list. The figures are

## PRESIDENT TO BECOME MEMBER OF A.E.F. TODAY; TROOPS A WAIT ARRIVAL

CHRISTMAS AHOY!  
YANK THOUSANDS  
SAIL FOR STATES

Bordeaux, St. Nazaire and  
Brest Ship Many Home  
During Week

### GRADING OF MEN CONTINUES

Disability Boards Examine B and  
C Men in S.O.S.—Return Not  
Compulsory

The tide of American troops from the shores of France rose to new heights the past week, and transports bound for those recently anonymous "Atlantic ports" of the United States carried more than 10,000 home-eager Yankees out of Bordeaux and somewhat fewer than 2,000 out of St. Nazaire. Brest, which has been principally concerned the past week with arrangements for receiving President Wilson, also found time to say God-speed to a few boatloads of soldiers.

Wounded men formed the big majority of passengers from all the ports, and reports from the whole S.O.S. told of hospitals rushing details so that as many convalescent soldiers as possible might arrive in the United States in time for Christmas.

Late announcements of units returning to the United States include: On steamship Marquis, clearing St. Nazaire: 548 sick and wounded and the 5th Anti-Aircraft Battery. On steamship Leviathan, clearing Liverpool: 1,420 sick, wounded, doctors and nurses; small number of casual officers and men.

On steamship Marit, clearing Basseins: 2,328 sick and wounded. On steamship Martha Washington, clearing Brest: Headquarters Company, 11th Field Artillery; 11th Field Artillery company; 2nd walking regiment. On steamship Henry O. Mallory, clearing Bordeaux: Batteries A and B, 143rd Field Artillery.

On steamship Celtic, clearing Liverpool: Headquarters Company and 3rd Battalion, 8th Pioneer Infantry. On steamship Zelandia, clearing St. Nazaire: 1st Battery, 43rd C.A.C.; 900 wounded; 20 nurses.

The official Army machinery for handling the thousands of homeward-bound men is now in operation at all the embarkation ports, and embarkation camps and billeting areas are filling with the soldiers who come from the hospitals and classification centers.

### New Name for Rest Camps

As one feature of the port plans, it has been officially decided that rest camps heretofore shall be designated in all orders and other military papers as embarkation centers. In addition to the embarkation centers proper, each port will have an adjacent billeting and camp area to shelter thousands of soldiers.

While 10,000 men were embarking at Bordeaux last week, 14,000 men—mostly Artillerymen—were arriving preparatory to departure. A chaplain will sail on each homeward-bound transport. Many regulations governing departing troops have been announced.

Officers and men ordered to embark will carry with them only their individual mobile equipment (rifles, pistols, bayonets, etc.), also the steel helmet and gas mask.

### If You Want to Remain

Organizations paid off while in an embarkation area will be paid in French money, but what French money remains in their pockets when they receive orders to go aboard the transports will be exchanged for U.S. currency.

All officers and men in the S.O.S. in

Continued on Page 2

## CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM FOR CHIEF OF S.O.S.

Maj. Gen. Harbord and  
Aides Honored for Valor  
in June Fighting

Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Commanding General, S.O.S., was decorated with the Croix de Guerre with palm in the Place de la Gare at Tours Tuesday afternoon. Maj. Gen. Requist, commanding the 9th Region of the French Army, presented the decoration to General Harbord in the name of the 6th French Army for valor last June while in command of the 4th Marine Brigade of the 2nd Division at Belleau Wood and Boursches.

Capt. Fielding Robinson, U.S.M.C., and Capt. Richard N. Williams, 2nd aides to the general, were also decorated with the Croix de Guerre with gold star. The presentation was made during a pouring rain in the midst of a hollow square formed of Marines, French Cavalry and Infantry, and officers and men from S.O.S. headquarters.

The 6th French Army citation concerning the decoration on General Harbord describes at length the heroism of the 4th Brigade of Marines under his command for their share in holding up and successfully stopping the German advance on Paris last June and the bravery of various units of the command in the counter-attacks which cleared the Germans out of Belleau Wood and Boursches. The citations of Capt. Williams and Robinson recite their heroic acts in reconnaissance and liaison work under enemy shell and machine

gun fire.

Continued on Page 3

Chief Executive Will Be  
Accorded Fitting Wel-  
come at Brest

### REACHES PARIS TOMORROW

Army Envisages Prospect of En-  
tertaining Its Head in Territory  
It Has Conquered

### PREPARATION FOR RECEPTION

Arrangements Completed for  
Greeting Mr. and Mrs. Wilson,  
Secretary Lansing and Party

American Chief Executive, Woodrow Wilson, has entered the political waters of Europe. Latest reports from his ship, the George Washington, assure his landing today at Brest.

Important as this event is to world history, political and military, not to mention the fact that it is the first time a President of the United States ever visited foreign land during his term of office, the President's coming is viewed by nearly 2,000,000 soldiers of the American armies in France as of great personal significance.

In it they see the possibility of having their Commander-in-Chief visit them on the ground they now occupy—which they won for democracy, after the world's most powerful autocracy had been conquered. To the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces this idea is of paramount importance.

Elaborate arrangements for the reception of the President, Mrs. Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing and others of the presidential party have been carefully planned by the French and American authorities. These are based on the expectation that the President will arrive in Paris at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, on the special train which has been provided for his use.

Whether Friday the 13th was intentionally selected for the President's arrival in France is not known. But it is generally conceded that Friday and thirteen have each been replete with success since Mr. Wilson assumed office as President of the United States. With the two combined marking the beginning of the greatest task undertaken during his regime it is accepted by many that he will achieve his every aim in coming to France.

The steamer George Washington, accompanied by the naval convoy, was met at sea by vessels of the American Navy which have been in European waters on war duty. With them were others of the British and French naval forces which put out into the Atlantic to greet the President. The Executive of the Allied nation. Thus before the President had opportunity to set foot in Europe the first manifestation of his welcome on this side of the water was made by the Allied world.

### Proclamation at Brest

According to the schedule officially announced, the President will receive his first ovation on land when he disembarks today at Brest. The mayor of that, one of the oldest of European seaports, had made elaborate plans for the President's reception. Delegations from all parts of France, comprising high Government officials, military and naval, distinguished statesmen, officials and civilians, had gathered at the docks hours before the time scheduled for the arrival.

The mayor's proclamation, announcing the coming of President Wilson, had been posted for days. There was no one who knew that President Wilson was coming today, nor were there any who were unprepared to greet and bid him welcome. In his proclamation, the mayor said:

Citizens, Wilson, President of the great republic of the United States, champion of the rights of peoples, he whose insistence upon the principles of justice like that actuating the numberless citizen soldiers of his country, has permitted us to defeat Prussian militarism, is to be welcomed here.

The importance of this event, unique as it is in the history of the world, will escape no one of us. Breaking with the traditions of the past, the new world sends to the old, to mutilated Europe, the cradle of its ancestors, the eminent man who is the incarnation of the ideal of free America. The universal union of peoples is in the making, after the destruction of the powers of carnage and oppression.

The population of Brest will celebrate in a fitting manner the arrival of President Wilson. All, to whatever party they belong, will adorn their homes with flags and take part in the manifestations of deep esteem and affection which are being prepared.

### In Paris Tomorrow

From Brest, the presidential party will be brought by train to Paris, where it is scheduled to arrive tomorrow morning. Plans have been perfected by French and American officials to signalize the President's arrival in the capital in the most striking and impressive manner. The French nation has been making elaborate arrangements for the entertainment of the presidential party. Numerous state dinners, official calls and a gala night at the Grand Opera have been arranged.

President Wilson will be met at the station by President Poincaré and other members of the French Government. From the time he arrives until the end of his stay in Paris, not a moment has been left without some plan for social and business engagements.

The League of the Rights of Man decided to send a delegation to Brest to greet the President and to invite members of the league to celebrate his arrival in Paris. This organization will appeal to its affiliated sections throughout France to make known to the people the doctrine of democratic peace which President Wilson exposed to the world.

### Holiday in the Capital

All mercantile establishments in Paris have declared Saturday a holiday. The school children also will be out in force. As soon as possible after the Pres-

dent's arrival in Paris, it is probable that he will confer with Colonel E. M. House, who has been his personal representative in Europe, acting for him with the Allied Governments during the war. Mr. House has been busy engaged recently in collecting information which would be of value to the President in his great work here.

To the 32nd Infantry of the 90th Division, comprising troops from Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania has been assigned the honor of escorting the President in Paris.

Arrangements are being made also for the visit of the President to Italy and England. He will be received by the royalty and people of the Italian nation with no less ceremony than awaits him throughout France.

Similar arrangements for the President's visit to England have been proposed. He will make an address in London and another at Oxford.

## Y.M.C.A. AND OTHER CANTEENS TO SELL Q.M. STUFF AT COST

Articles Now Found Only in Commissaries Will Be Distributed

FREE HANDOUTS LIMITED

All Agencies Will Cooperate in Joint Committee Under Army Control

The resale at cost, through Y.M.C.A. and other canteens and post exchanges, of articles now obtainable by the American soldier only at commissary stores, and the formation of a joint committee consisting of the chief executives in France of all of the A.E.F.'s auxiliary organizations to work for the fullest possible coordination of the needs, social and otherwise, of the A.E.F., are only two of the important things provided in Bulletin No. 96, just issued from G.H.Q.

The attainment of the maximum cooperation and efficiency of all the auxiliary organizations is the aim of Bulletin 96. Calling attention to G.O. No. 26, issued in 1917, providing that "the Red Cross will provide for the relief work and the Y.M.C.A. for the amusement and recreation of troops," it goes on to specify that the K. of C. and the Salvation Army will participate with the Y.M.C.A. in its prescribed activities and that the Y.W.C.A. and the Jewish Welfare Board will function through the Y.M.C.A.

The American Library Association, it is stated, will co-operate with all the other organizations to the fullest possible extent and, whenever possible, will put its book service at the disposition of the A.E.F. through the medium of these organizations. It is authorized in addition, however, to supplement this service by lending books to A.E.F. members and units direct, at the request of the military authorities.

**To Reach Greatest Number**  
The work of the welfare organizations will be so distributed as to reach the greatest number of men. Toward this end all plans will be centered. The Q.M. Corps, in supplying its wares for resale through canteens and exchanges, will make it its practical business to maintain an equitable distribution to all Y.M.C.A. sales places. The K. of C. and the Salvation Army will be permitted only in areas not served by the Y.M.C.A., and the Red Cross only for hospitals and in connection with railroad stations. Free distribution is distinctly limited.

"Owing to the heavy demands for transportation," says the bulletin, "as well as obligation to prevent any wasteful use of resources contributed by these societies by the public, it is directed that free distribution by them of food, tobacco and other articles be strictly limited to those situations in which such free distribution will be of real benefit to troops. In general, free distribution may be permitted to troops when ordinary comforts and facilities are not available, as to sick and wounded, to troops in transit or otherwise separated from their usual source of supply."

The joint committee, consisting of the European heads of the A.E.F.'s seven auxiliary organizations, will meet, it is specified, at least once a month at any time and place it may designate, the only provision being that it notify G.H.Q. in time to have an A.E.F. representative present. Each of the organizations, incidentally, will submit to G.H.Q. a monthly financial statement of its operations overseas.

### RESCUES FRENCH GIRL

After a spectacular dive from one of the quays of Bordeaux a week ago Thursday, Corporal Carl Soost rescued from drowning Miss Charlotte Vaudeleine, who had been knocked into the Garonne river by a hoisting crane. With the assistance of Carl Lewis, another American soldier, Corporal Soost brought the girl safely to shore.

It was necessary for the rescuer to dive under the water three times before he finally reached the girl. The work of rescue was rendered more difficult owing to the fact that the tide was out, making a distance of about 20 feet from the top of the quay to the surface of the river.

### BAN ON PARIS AND ITALY

This newspaper is in receipt of hundreds of letters from soldiers who ask if they will be permitted to visit Paris before being sent home. Paris leaves or sight-seeing trips for all, or a big fraction, of the A.E.F. are not feasible because of lack of transportation.

For the same reason, soldiers whose parents or other relatives live in Italy or other European countries are being denied permission to visit them before returning to the United States.

### TENNIS TOURNAMENT PLANS

A three-day military Inter-Allied Tennis Tournament for soldiers of the front or who, if they have not, are over 35 years old, is scheduled to be held in Paris, beginning today. It is to be held under the auspices of the Commission Centrale de Tennis, of the Union des Sociétés Françaises des Sports Athlétiques. There will be championship singles and doubles.

Save for the furnishing of detachments for guard and patrol work, the M.P. Corps is henceforth to be relieved of all matters pertaining to leave areas or leave bureaus, which are in the future to be under the jurisdiction of the Commanding General, S.O.S.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO STARS AND STRIPES SUBSCRIBERS

Members of the American E.F. on receiving notice of return to the United States, have three options as regards THE STARS AND STRIPES subscription tickets in their possession at such time.

1. The unexpired portion of any ticket will be redeemed for its cash equivalent (25 centimes for each attached coupon) on presentation to the Assistant Treasurer of THE STARS AND STRIPES at Base Post. Requests for refunds may be forwarded through THE STARS AND STRIPES field representatives.

2. The holder of a subscription ticket may have THE STARS AND STRIPES forwarded to him in the States for the unexpired portion of such ticket by writing his American address on the ticket and turning in ticket to the duly accredited field representative of THE STARS AND STRIPES with his unit's A.P.O. or by sending same direct to THE STARS AND STRIPES.

3. The holder of a subscription ticket, or any portion thereof, may designate that the amount of money represented by the unexpired portion of the ticket is to go into a fund for the care of A.E.F. French War Orphans, adopted through THE STARS AND STRIPES, after the American E.F. has left France. To exercise this option, the holder of a ticket should turn same in to a duly accredited field representative of THE STARS AND STRIPES, or direct to the office of THE STARS AND STRIPES, with the words, "For War Orphans' Fund," and his signature written plainly across face of the ticket.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THREE-MONTH EXTENSIONS OF PRESENT SUBSCRIPTIONS TO UNITED STATES ONLY WILL BE ACCEPTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES" AT THE RATE OF FOUR FRANCES, NO DEDUCTIONS BEING MADE FOR COMPANY FUNDS. NO NEW SUBSCRIPTION, HOWEVER, WILL BE RECEIVED, AND DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THE A.E.F. WILL BE ON A CASH SALE BASIS.

THE STARS AND STRIPES,  
32 Rue Taibout, Paris, France.

## SOAP REPLACES MARK AS CONQUERORS ENTER

If the Man from Mars were to visit Rhenish Prussia these days and journey along the serpentine Moselle from the frontier to the Rhine—Trier to Coblenz—he would have to be an unusually keen observer if he were to suspect that the American soldiers he saw were conquering troops, making their victory certain by taking over for a time one of the fairest provinces of the enemy.

When the first week of the occupation was over and the troops were already in Coblenz, the docket at headquarters, set aside for civilian protests, stood absolutely empty. A bouncing young man had spent his first week in undisputed possession of a well-ordered countryside whose sons had lately been at their throats in the Argonne, and there was not a single complaint. Not an instance of disorder or friction. Not a ripple, not a breath.

Surely there was never such another military occupation in the history of that quiescent institution known as the human race. Under it, the orderly life of the German people has flowed unimpeded, undisturbed. Letters and telegrams have gone to and fro unmolested. Passenger trains come and go, trolleys run on their way, newspapers appear, schools are open. With the Germans it is business as usual, and the Yankee visitors are nonchalantly about their own.

**Right at Home in Trier**  
They had not been in Trier 24 hours before they were completely at home there. They hunted the candy stores and the beer halls, they went to the movies, to the opera, they submitted nervously to the attentions of German barbers, they stared into the neat, light shop windows all day with Christ-mas cards, and they sauntered along the lamplit streets taking lessons in German from Lena and Gretchen.

The German soldiers whom the Yankee meets are in uniform for the excellent reason that otherwise they would catch cold. They have, for the most part, been duly discharged, though some have just floated away from the army, sometimes bringing a bit of its property along with them.

Here and there a German artilleryman, having decided that the time had come for him to be demobilized and that it was the least the Quartermaster could do to "furnish this soldier the necessary transportation," would shove his gun into the nearest ditch and drive his horses home. More than one American soldier, a trifle weary of this business of walking from Bar-le-Duc to Coblenz, has been sorely tempted by the offer of such a pair of nags for a hundred marks.

**When the Germans Pass**  
The returning German soldiers and the Americans pass each other stiffly and eye each other askance. The doughboy is quite willing to let the powers that be the question as to whether or not he has any quarrel with the German people, but he has apparently decided for himself that he has no quarrel with the German children, of whom Rhenish Prussia seems to have an unlimited output.

As the Third American Army sauntered to the Rhine, it found German children always underfoot, flaxen-haired youngsters on every fence, in every window, on every curb, little boys wearing the red and gray caps of the German soldier and saluting the Americans like a lot of undersized internationalists, little boys and girls who, without waiting for Mr. Hoover to investigate their tummies, demand chocolate on all possible occasions.

The German stores have plenty of candy, but it costs two marks to buy a sack of all-day suckers that wouldn't have cost a nickel back in the States when we used to live there. For chocolate, the enemy infants—or Hunlets, as the doughboys call them—bring helmets and lugers as bribes. If a field kitchen pauses for business by the roadside, if a car halts at a city curb, the children swarm around it like bees around a honey-pot, and always with souvenirs to swap.

**Souvenirs Drug on Market**  
But souvenirs are a drug on the market. That market slumped badly when the receding Germans began to shed their equipment as they went, but the bottom fell out of it when the Americans reached Rhenish Prussia, for here were great warehouses full of gorgeous spiked helmets to be had for the asking. Why, a general's helmet was solemnly exchanged in Trier the other day for one nearly full sack of the makin's.

However, it is neither with marks, of which the value fluctuates wildly, nor with tobacco, nor with sugar (of which the Germans have more than the French), that the greatest bargains can be struck. It is not even with food, though our mess sergeants are acquiring fine stocks of fresh beef, fresh veal and fresh vegetables by swapping flour and bacon for them.

Some of the sergeants have bought quantities of fresh veal by offering corned willy for it, because it has been discovered that, among other strange national characteristics, the German people have an overwhelming passion for corned willy.

But not even corned willy is the surest legal tender. It is soap. With a musette bag full of soap, a soldier could travel like a king from one end of Germany to the other. One of those dinky little pieces of issue soap, like those we used to see on Pullman trains, will buy anything.

One of them has bought a pumpkin.

for which very good money had been refused. Another bought a goose, a fine, fat goose. Supply officers have found their kitchens and wagons stripped of soap, and certain doughboys who seemed unusually burdened with handsome souvenirs are under suspicion. Soap boxes are now under triple guard, and the billeted officer who leaves his soap on his washstand is like the butterfly society woman back home who was forever leaving her jewelry around where some one could pick it up.

The Army of Occupation takes no food without giving food in return. It does not have to, for its own problem of supply is scarcely a vexing one, with easy train service to Trier and Coblenz from Metz or Verdun. In each of the big Rhenish Prussian cities Railroad Engineers set up the railhead before the troops arrived. Several times a day the long trains wheeze into Trier, each train bringing with it 88,000 rations, which is quite a bit of nourishment.

Be it said in honor of the Y.M.C.A. that on the second day of the occupation, it arrived on the scene with seven carloads of material, since which time its canteens have been selling at lib. some of them administered by those of the girls that have shown a real genius for canteen work.

They have been sort of smuggled into Germany with the Occupation Army, and their appearance with the vanguard of the troops gave the natives a great start. "Die Damen, die Damen" in astonished whispers has been the music to which they have marched to the Rhine.

**On the Home Stretch**  
Soon the supply trains will be returning anything but empty-packed, rather, with jovial prisoners of war on the home stretch. Into the area of the Third American Army, stretched like a net along the Rhine on both sides of Coblenz, have poured many of the first prisoners to be freed. It is easy to get loose, for with the relaxation of the new regime in the interior of the enemy domain, they have been able to walk past their oblivious guards, and sometimes in groups of 50 or 60, hook rides to the frontier.

They did not wait for officialdom to return them. They had but one idea in their homelike hearts, to get back with the folks, and on such a pilgrimage they have started by thousands, albeit if necessary. They have arrived weary, cold, hungry, but still so bent on getting home that they have been impatient of the mild detention enforced on them by the 11th Infantry, which has charge of this Yankee matter in the area of the Third American Army.

"And, speaking of home," said a Yankee halting before a neat little bakery shop, which, strangely enough, had the same name as his own over the door, "I don't know about you fellows, but I don't have quite so far to go. My father and mother live here."

## American University Union in Europe

Headquarters: 8 Rue de Richelieu, Paris.  
LONDON BRANCH: 16 Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.  
ROME BRANCH: Hotel Roma, via 20 Settembre.  
The Union wishes to serve American College Men in Europe in every possible way.

## AMERICAN RED CROSS HOME SERVICE FOR SOLDIERS

This Free Service is at your disposal

Are You Worried?

About not hearing from home—

About Family Matters—

About Business Affairs—

About Allotments and Allowances—

About Anything at home you cannot care for yourself—

Home Service has representatives in Your Home Town who will help you. Tell your troubles to the Home Service and stop worrying. The Red Cross will act confidentially and report to you promptly. Talk to the nearest A.R.C. Home Service man, or write to

Home Service Division American Red Cross,  
4 Place de la Concorde, Paris, France.

## THOUSANDS OF YANKS EN ROUTE FOR HOME

Continued from Page 1

B and C classes have been ordered before disability boards for immediate examination. Such personnel as still remain in B or C class and whom the examining board does not believe will certainly become Class A within two months will be relieved from duties as soon as their services can be spared and sent to an embarkation point. Those reclassified as of Class A will remain on their present duties or be sent forward as replacements. Any Class B or C officer or soldier who makes a written request to remain longer on duty with the A.E.F. may be permitted to do so in the discretion of his commanding officer.

The maximum number of officers of the Regular Army who will be allowed to accompany organizations to the United States will be as follows: Division headquarters, three field officers; brigade headquarters, one general or one field officer; regiment, separate battalions and trains, one field officer.

**Nice Job for Somebody**

All other Regular Army officers accompanying troops to embarkation points will be ordered to replacement depots as follows: Infantry, Machine Gun and Medical to St. Aignan; Artillery to Le Cornet; Quartermaster to Chateau du Loir; Signal Corps to Cours Chaverney; Engineers to Angers and all other officers to Blois.

Organizations ordered to embarkation points are particularly warned, in the latest instructions, to have all records of both officers and soldiers immediately available at all times; they should not be carried as freight or with baggage. Allowances of baggage are still regulated by the general trip are: Lieutenant-general, 1,500 pounds; major-general, 1,000; brigadier-general, 700; field officers, 400; captain, 200; lieutenant, 150; non-commissioned officers above the grade of corporal, 100; and corporals and privates, 75 pounds. One of the nice little jobs awaiting organizations at the embarkation point is the making out of 12 copies of the organization's passenger lists, to be distributed to all concerned on the way to the transport.

**Where to Send Property**

Embarkation instructions No. 5, Headquarters S.O.S., give the following rules for the disposition of property not to be carried by organizations on leaving station for return to the United States:

Quartermaster and Engineer Property.—Property now in the hands of troops stationed east of a line drawn north and south through Montierchaume to be shipped to Montierchaume. Quartermaster property in the hands of troops stationed in the immediate vicinity of Paris to be delivered to the D.Q.M., Paris. Property in the hands of troops stationed west of this line and north of a line drawn east and west through Montierchaume to be shipped to St. Nazaire. Property in the hands of troops stationed elsewhere to be shipped to St. Nazaire.

Signal Corps and Chemical Warfare Service Property.—Property now in hands of troops stationed east of a line drawn north and south through Gievres to be shipped to Gievres. Property in the hands of troops stationed west of this line and north of a line drawn east and west through Gievres to be shipped to St. Sulpire.

**Knights of Columbus Club House**  
27 Blvd. Malesherbes Paris  
EVERYBODY WELCOME

**INVESTMENTS**  
LIBERTY BONDS  
JENKS, GWYNNE & CO.  
(N. Y. Stock Exchange)  
Members N. Y. Cotton Exchange  
(Chicago Board of Trade)  
15 Broad St. N. Y. City

**THE 'MODERN OPTICAL Co.'**  
(AMERICAN SYSTEM)  
EYE SPECIALISTS AND OPTICIANS  
SEND MONEY ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE TO M. QUENTIN, DIRECTOR,  
5 Boulevard des Italiens, PARIS.  
10% Reduction to Americans.

and west through Gievres to be shipped to Montier. Property in the hands of troops stationed elsewhere to be shipped to St. Sulpire.

Ordinance Property.—For units stationed east of a line drawn north and south through Gievres, all artillery material to be shipped to Melun, all personal and horse equipment to Gievres, all ammunition to St. Loubes. For property in the hands of units stationed west of Gievres, shipping instructions will be obtained from the C.O.O.

Air Service.—For units stationed in the advance section, air service property to Colombey-les-Belles. For all units stationed elsewhere, air service property to Romorantin.

Medical Property.—Troops retain combat medical equipment. Sanitary Train equipment to be shipped to Gievres.

Motor Transport.—Units in the Advance Section, to M.T.C. Park at Dijon, Intermediate Section, to Verneuil and Romorantin. Paris Section to M.T.O., Paris. Base Sections to Motor Reception Park, Base Post.

It is desired to avoid to the greatest possible extent eastbound hauls, and in any case where a strict interpretation of this order would entail such a haul of considerable size or any obviously undesirable movement, instructions will be obtained by wire from S.O.S. headquarters.

### G-4 MAKING HISTORY

A complete collection of samples of war materials, to be preserved for historic purposes, is being made in the A.E.F. under the general supervision of G-4. Each department, corps and service is directly charged with collecting and packing complete samples of the material relating to the work of the department and of making models of articles which are too bulky for shipment to the States.

### NUMBERS FOR PORT M.P.'S

M.P.'s in Base Section No. 2 (Bordeaux) are to have numbers just like the coppers back home.

The provost marshal at that port has announced that a blue brassard bearing a number in red is to be issued to each member of the force.

## DELPARK

NEW YORK  
Underwear Soft Collars  
Pajamas Handkerchiefs  
MADE IN THE U.S.A.

## Theatre Albert I

64 Rue du Rocher, St. Lazare  
(Metro: Europe-Station)

The only English Theater in Paris where English and American comedies are presented by a first-class company of London artists. Every evening at 8:30 the great London Success:

"The Man Who Stayed at Home"

This entertaining spy play was also a big draw in New York under the title of:

"THE WHITE FEATHER"

Special Matinee Every Thursday at 3:30, when a bright and witty comedy from the company's extensive repertoire will be presented. Seat may be booked at Y.M.C.A. Information Bureau, 2 Rue Edouard VII; Tel. Cent. 65-32.

In Active Preparation

SHAKESPEARE'S Olden Comedy:

"TWELFTH NIGHT"

The aim of the Management is to present a series of bright, clean, entertaining plays which will especially appeal to members of the Allied Forces, to whom a cordial welcome is extended.

## The American Library Association

will mail upon request, to any member of the A.E.F. any book which he may desire (provided it is obtainable) or the best book available upon any subject.

Two books at a time may be drawn in this way. They may be retained for a period of one month and returned postage free.

In asking for books, it is always well to name a second and third choice. Names should be written plainly and care taken to give complete address.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

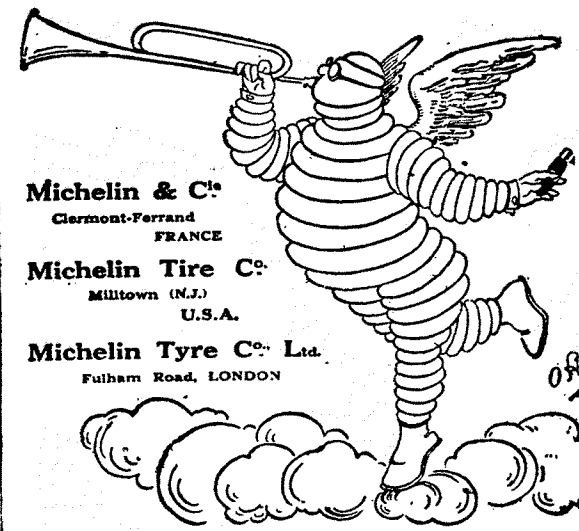
10 Rue de l'Élysée, Paris

## H.J. HEINZ Company Pittsburgh U.S.A.

57 Varieties of Pure Food Products

An American house that has stood for quality and cleanliness in the making of foods and relishes for 50 years, with plants, farms, salting stations and warehouses in various parts of the world

## LE PNEU MICHELIN BOIT L'OBSTACLE



Michelin & Co.

Clermont-Ferrand FRANCE

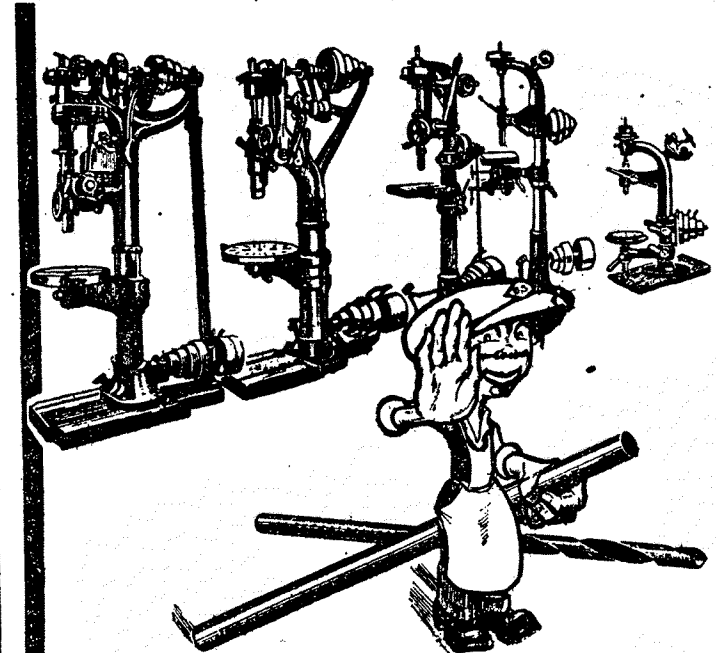
Michelin Tyre Co.

Milwaukee (W.I.) U.S.A.

Michelin Tyre Co. Ltd.

Fulham Road, LONDON

## DRILLS, TAPS, DIES. HIGH SPEED CARBON STEEL MACHINE TOOLS



THE BUTTEROSI SYNDICATE

TELEPHONE 57-35

BUREAU et MAGASINS: 147, 148 AVENUE MALAKOFF, PARIS



## A.E.F. NOW FATHER TO 2,468 IN XMAS ORPHAN CAMPAIGN

Monday, Last Day for  
Adoptions, to Find Fam-  
ily Over 3,000

188 MORE FOR S.O.S.; A.S. 50

Generous Units to Be Listed on  
Honor Roll in Final Account-  
ing and Sum-up

With only three more business days ahead, THE STARS AND STRIPES Christmas War Orphan Campaign neared the 2,500 mark this week, still going strong. Two hundred and thirty-six was the seven days' total.

The 500 orphans the A.E.F. started for ten weeks ago have been over-subscribed 300 per cent, and then some, and what with the 514 adopted during the summer and an indicated burst of speed for the close of the race, it is certain that the total of the family of fatherless children is going to be well over 3,000.

The S.O.S. was the banner contributor this week, supplementing its record of last week for 836 children with a request for 188 more.

Money for the adoption of more than 2,000 orphans has now passed through the S.O.S. Christmas Orphan Campaign headquarters, money enough, it may be added, to go a long way toward straightening the kinks in the lives of the children of the departments of France, recently rid of the invaders.

Next in size to the S.O.S. this week came the Air Service, which has been conducting an enthusiastic campaign for several weeks that has made it conspicuous in the list of purrains.

When the net results of the air Service campaign are gleamed, to the 750 will be added several more others taken during previous weeks and more still to come. But the net total cannot be made yet because the Air Service sent in many of its adoptions through the S.O.S. orphan campaign headquarters in the campaign which resulted in the S.O.S. being checked up with something more than 1,000 Christmas children to its credit.

**Biggest Field Takes 60**

The aero men apportioned out the number of adoptions expected of each air camp and squadron and then started a campaign which went off with the rush of a 98-cent silk stocking sale. One training center for instance, the one which describes itself as the biggest (and a lot of other superlatives) flying field in the world—was notified that it was expected to become the godfather, protector and provider of 60 orphans. It did.

Another was advised that, unless its personnel which flew, or complained because it didn't, assumed the same role and responsibility to 40 more it couldn't expect to amount to much in the ranks of amateur philanthropists. The result was 20,000 francs.

At this field one company—the 19th Co., 4th Motor Mechanic Regiment—adopted ten. We haven't been able yet to ascertain the strength of this company, but it looks like a new per capita record for the A.E.F. The 17th Co. of the same regiment took four children, and the 182nd Aero Squadron and the Aerial Gunners School took seven apiece. Several squadrons took three each.

Even the balloon men, to whom we used to throw compliments and thanks in the old, pre-Christmas campaign days dug up some more. The 15th Balloon Co. was heard from as follows:

"Although it is our custom to fly high, last week found our pocketbooks on the ground and badly in need of topping off, but they could scarcely rise to any occasion. Since then, however, the Q.M. inflated them so far beyond their capacity that we had to valve off 1,500 francs into a nurse balloon to keep from blowing up.

"We found that a balloon of this capacity contains sufficient wherewithal to keep three pocketbooks of the French orphan type inflated for one year, so we are sending the nurse bag herewith."

The patients of Base Hospital No. 7 made one of the most notable adoptions of the week—or of the whole campaign, as far as that goes.

**Sons Grow to France**

"The campaign started in this hospital," wrote the contributors, "in a ward of 50 patients. One of the patients started collecting pennies as a joke. When he had canvassed the ward he had 40 francs. Then the question arose as to what was to be done with the money.

"The head nurse suggested that we start a 'Buy a Baby' campaign in this ward, and the following day the chief nurse, having heard of the idea, said that if we could collect 1,000 francs she would donate the same amount. A ward canvass was begun immediately. Instead of collecting the more 1,000 francs, we went over the top the second day of the campaign with 1,225 francs.

"The entire amount was collected exclusively from patients, the majority of whom receive but 15 francs per month. The chief nurse donated 1,175 francs to make it five orphans."

The patients of Base Hospital No. 7 want two blondes, two brunettes and a colored baby, and we're going to make good on the colored orphan order if we have to go to South Africa, abduct a child, bring it up here and get it naturalized.

The Motor Truck and Supply Train organizations are hitting on 10 or 11 cylinders. Senior Chaplain Albert L. Evans, G.I.S.D., at A.P.O. 713 sent out 150 circular letters to 150 different organizations. Reports are that 20 organizations raised the necessary contributions for orphans and that 100 of them will.

**To Close Monday Noon**

As announced two weeks ago, the Christmas orphan campaign will close at noon next Monday, and all the money received thereafter will be held and applied to second year adoptions. The contributions will go to making provision for members of the A.E.F.'s family whose plight will not be immediately ameliorated by the coming of peace and who would be as badly off as ever, or worse, if their present monthly allowance stopped suddenly a few months hence.

Some exceptions may be made to this rule in extraordinary cases—in instances, for example, where organizations are now conducting campaign of their own which cannot be concluded in time to get the proceeds to this office by

## TO THE THIRD ARMY

"As the instruments of a strong, free Government—whose purposes toward the people of Germany are beneficent," the Third American Army is taking up its occupation of German soil, according to the terms of C.O. 218, which sets forth the line of conduct for that Army. The text of the order reads:

"In view of the extraordinary conditions under which that part of the American Expeditionary Forces which constitutes the Army of Occupation of German territory is serving, the Commander-in-Chief desires to acquaint the officers and men composing it with the expectations which he entertains as to their conduct.

"You have come not as despoilers or oppressors, but simply as the instruments of a strong, free Government whose purposes toward the people of Germany are beneficent.

"During our occupation the civil population is under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American Army.

"It is, therefore, the intention of this order to appeal directly to your pride in your position as representatives of a powerful, but righteous nation, with the firm conviction that you will so conduct yourself in your relations with the inhabitants of Germany as will cause them to respect you and the country you have the honor to represent.

"While you appear among them as a conquering army, you will exhibit no ill will toward the inhabitants.

"On the other hand, you are warned against conduct unbecoming your position as instruments of military rule.

"So long as a state of war continues, Germany remains enemy territory, and there must be no intimate personal association with its inhabitants. A dignified and respectful attitude will be maintained on your part at all times.

"It is not allowed that any acts of pillage or violence will be committed by members of the American Forces, but, should any persons prove themselves unworthy of this confidence, their acts will be considered not only as crimes against the sufferers, but as dishonoring the American Army and as a direct insult to the flag of the United States.

"Such transgressions, should they occur, will be punished with the severest penalties known to our military law.

"By command of General Pershing:

"JAMES W. McANDREW,

"Chief of Staff."

## SERVICES PLAN TO AID RETURNED MEN IN SECURING JOBS

Continued from Page 1

consequently have to take up new lines of work. Through this board, every disabled man in the A.E.F. is guaranteed the benefits of any or all of the following services that he may require: Advice and assistance in selecting a suitable occupation; help in returning to his old occupation if such a course seems advisable; training for a new occupation or for greater proficiency in his old one; permanent employment in a desirable position; follow-up work to protect him from mistakes and give him encouragement.

The board is anxious to get in touch with every disabled man so as to be of all possible help in restoring him to strength and capability for useful service.

**To Get Pay While Training**

It has provided for courses of instruction designed to fit them for new careers, and with the backing of the Government is ready to use all the existing educational facilities of the United States, including the offices, farms and workshops, as well as the schools, in that category. Furthermore, while a man is taking one of those vocational courses he will be paid at least \$65 a month, or more, in proportion to his rank, with additional allowances if he has dependents.

The board, which has the entire backing of the Government at Washington, of the United States, in close touch with employers of all sorts of labor. A letter addressed to its overseas agency, care of the American Red Cross, Room 323, Hotel Regina, Paris, will call forth full information describing the work of the various courses and the general nature of the plan.

next Monday. But such exceptions will be few.

When the final adoptions are in, and the names in the A.E.F.'s family have all been carefully recounted, checked and tabulated, there will be an accounting of some kind—a statement of the exact amount of money received and so forth. Incidentally, there will be named some of the units which especially distinguished themselves for their generosity in the old — — — days before the censor got kind hearted and let us use names and numbers.

**Adopted by Christmas**

The allotment of children to meet the unexpected rush is proceeding at the Red Cross orphan committee's headquarters at an increased pace. Most of the adoptions will be made by Christmas, and the rest so soon afterward that the recipients of the A.E.F.'s France will merely think that Santa Claus missed one train and come along on the next.

As to the recently redeemed districts of France where the need is great, and to which the S.O.S. contributions for approximately 1,000 orphans will be devoted, arrangements are proceeding satisfactorily. As stated before, the work will have to be done in conjunction with the French civil authorities. It is expected that the allotting of children in these districts will begin in three or four weeks.

**TAKEN THIS WEEK**

102nd Aero Squadron	125
103rd Aero Squadron	125
104th Aero Squadron	125
105th Aero Squadron	125
106th Aero Squadron	125
107th Aero Squadron	125
108th Aero Squadron	125
109th Aero Squadron	125
110th Aero Squadron	125
111th Aero Squadron	125
112th Aero Squadron	125
113th Aero Squadron	125
114th Aero Squadron	125
115th Aero Squadron	125
116th Aero Squadron	125
117th Aero Squadron	125
118th Aero Squadron	125
119th Aero Squadron	125
120th Aero Squadron	125
121st Aero Squadron	125
122nd Aero Squadron	125
123rd Aero Squadron	125
124th Aero Squadron	125
125th Aero Squadron	125
126th Aero Squadron	125
127th Aero Squadron	125
128th Aero Squadron	125
129th Aero Squadron	125
130th Aero Squadron	125
131st Aero Squadron	125
132nd Aero Squadron	125
133rd Aero Squadron	125
134th Aero Squadron	125
135th Aero Squadron	125
136th Aero Squadron	125
137th Aero Squadron	125
138th Aero Squadron	125
139th Aero Squadron	125
140th Aero Squadron	125
141st Aero Squadron	125
142nd Aero Squadron	125
143rd Aero Squadron	125
144th Aero Squadron	125
145th Aero Squadron	125
146th Aero Squadron	125
147th Aero Squadron	125
148th Aero Squadron	125
149th Aero Squadron	125
150th Aero Squadron	125
151st Aero Squadron	125
152nd Aero Squadron	125
153rd Aero Squadron	125
154th Aero Squadron	125
155th Aero Squadron	125
156th Aero Squadron	125
157th Aero Squadron	125
158th Aero Squadron	125
159th Aero Squadron	125
160th Aero Squadron	125
161st Aero Squadron	125
162nd Aero Squadron	125
163rd Aero Squadron	125
164th Aero Squadron	125
165th Aero Squadron	125
166th Aero Squadron	125
167th Aero Squadron	125
168th Aero Squadron	125
169th Aero Squadron	125
170th Aero Squadron	125
171st Aero Squadron	125
172nd Aero Squadron	125
173rd Aero Squadron	125
174th Aero Squadron	125
175th Aero Squadron	125
176th Aero Squadron	125
177th Aero Squadron	125
178th Aero Squadron	125
179th Aero Squadron	125
180th Aero Squadron	125
181st Aero Squadron	125
182nd Aero Squadron	125
183rd Aero Squadron	125
184th Aero Squadron	125
185th Aero Squadron	125
186th Aero Squadron	125
187th Aero Squadron	125
188th Aero Squadron	125
189th Aero Squadron	125
190th Aero Squadron	125
191st Aero Squadron	125
192nd Aero Squadron	125
193rd Aero Squadron	125
194th Aero Squadron	125
195th Aero Squadron	125
196th Aero Squadron	125
197th Aero Squadron	125
198th Aero Squadron	125
199th Aero Squadron	125
200th Aero Squadron	125

## ROCHEFORT SOARS TO FIRST HONORS IN RACE OF BASES

Continued from Page 1

now waging that they will celebrate President Wilson's coming by cinching the pennant in the sixth week, which seems to be as practical a way of celebrating as could be devised.

St. Nazaire's present position on the race map has not dulled the enthusiasm one iota, but the whole port is mourning the departure of Colonel Goodwyn, the Stevedore's chief, who was one of the most ardent boosters of the port in the big struggle now on.

The plan is to have the outward bound troops stay in the camp for about four days, and about 10,000 will be sent out daily when the full quota of ships is running. The procedure outlined for the individual soldier in the camp is as follows:

**1,500 Baths an Hour**

A thorough bath in the modern bath houses, which accommodate 1,500 men an hour; a complete new clothing outfit; a close physical examination (sick men being held); pay to date in American money; and all foreign money changed; assignment to a demobilization district near the man's own home state.

Extensive plans have been made for the comfort of the men to go home from Brest. They are to receive full garrison rations, and to have all their clothing sterilized in a plant located in Camp 4. Big auditoriums are being built by the Y.M.C.A., with 11 bunks and a warehouse, and the Red Cross is to build eight bunks itself. An Army theater is to be built there at Government expense.

The camp boasts a quiet convalescent run by the French that will do a land office business in the last minute souvenir purchases by the men who are waiting for the home boat.

The barracks facilities comprise 700 buildings and 400 tents located on a hill 34 miles from the city proper. The camp itself has an interesting history. The walls of the original barracks, built in 1650, were the very ones that housed Napoleon I, and still remain standing. The natives point out the room in the ancient building on the grounds where, they claim, the to-be Emperor of the French lived while he was a military student.

**SAM BROWNE** Highest quality for officers. Hand-made in large factory by retail price, 40 frs. Special wholesale price, \$6. Favre, 25 Rue Michel-C. Conte, Paris

**USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS**

THE WESTERN THEATER OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

The clearest, detailed map in one sheet with colored lines showing the German invasion, the historical line where the fighting was fiercest, and also the Allied Line of Occupation.

By Prof. G. Darmstadter

SCALE: 1:100,000 PRICE: \$50.00

READY FOR PUBLICATION

A new and up to date edition, printed in ten colors, showing each department separately, including the territory comprised between the rivers Rhine and Moselle, all the roads and railroads are distinctly marked in colors, with the distances in kilometers.

On Paper — Price, 10 Frs.

APPLY TO:

Société d'Éditions Géographiques

31 Rue Lafayette, PARIS

Restaurant Open to Non-Residents

228 Rue de Rivoli

(Opposite Tuileries Gardens)

MEURICE

HOTEL and RESTAURANT

228 Rue de Rivoli

(Opposite Tuileries Gardens)

Restaurant Open to Non-Residents

228 Rue de Rivoli

(Opposite Tuileries Gardens)

MEURICE

HOTEL and RESTAURANT

228 Rue de Rivoli

(Opposite Tuileries Gardens)

MEURICE

HOTEL and RESTAURANT

228 Rue de Rivoli

(Opposite Tuileries Gardens)

MEURICE

HOTEL and RESTAURANT

228 Rue de Rivoli

(Opposite Tuileries Gardens)

MEURICE

HOTEL and RESTAURANT

228 Rue de Rivoli

(Opposite Tuileries Gardens)

MEURICE

HOTEL and RESTAURANT

228 Rue de Rivoli

(Opposite Tuileries Gardens)

MEURICE

HOTEL and RESTAURANT

228 Rue de Rivoli

(Opposite Tuileries Gardens)

MEURICE

HOTEL and RESTAURANT

228 Rue de Rivoli

(Opposite Tuileries Gardens)

MEURICE

HOTEL and RESTAURANT

228 Rue de Rivoli

(Opposite Tuileries Gardens)

MEURICE

## 100,000 YANKS AT TIME AWAIT BOATS AT 600 ACRE CAMP

Brest Embarkation Center  
to Ship Home 10,000  
Men a Day

700 BUILDINGS GROUDED

Baths and Real Paper Dollars Have  
Part in Soldiers Farewell  
to France

The world's largest rest camp—the jumping-off place in France where 100,000 American soldiers at a time may await embarkation for the United States—will be in full operation next month. It is at Brest, and it has the modest but official title of Pontoniere barracks. It covers 600 acres.

A permanent garrison of 7,000 troops is now occupying the Brest camp, and Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler is in command.

The camp's 17 mess halls will feed 5,000 soldiers in 40 minutes. There is a modern American hospital in the camp with beds for 2,000 patients. The plumbing and water works equal those of a big city, with 54 miles of sewer line and 123 miles of pipe line for the water supply. There are 20 miles of gravel sidewalk and 20 miles of highway in the camp.

The plan is to have the outward bound troops stay in the camp for about four days, and about 10,000 will be sent out daily when the full quota of ships is running. The procedure outlined for the individual soldier in the camp is as follows:

**1,500 Baths an Hour**

A thorough bath in the modern bath houses, which accommodate 1,500 men an hour; a complete new clothing outfit; a close physical examination (sick men being held); pay to date in American money; and all foreign money changed; assignment to a demobilization district near the man's own home state.

Extensive plans have been made for the comfort of the men to go home from Brest. They are to receive full garrison rations, and to have all their clothing sterilized in a plant located in Camp 4. Big auditoriums are being built by the Y.M.C.A., with 11 bunks and a warehouse, and the Red Cross is to build eight bunks itself. An Army theater is to be built there at Government expense.

The camp boasts a quiet convalescent run by the French that will do a land office business in the last minute souvenir purchases by the men who are waiting for the home boat.

The barracks facilities comprise 700 buildings and 400 tents located on a hill 34 miles from the city proper. The camp itself has an interesting history. The walls of the original barracks, built in 1650, were the very ones that housed Napoleon I, and still remain standing. The natives point out the room in the ancient building on the grounds where, they claim, the to-be Emperor of the French lived while he was a military student.

**SAM BROWNE** Highest quality for officers. Hand-made in large factory by retail price, 40 frs. Special wholesale price, \$6. Favre, 25 Rue Michel-C. Conte, Paris

**USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS**

THE WESTERN THEATER OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

The clearest, detailed map in one sheet with colored lines showing the German invasion, the historical line where the fighting was fiercest, and also the Allied Line of Occupation.

By Prof. G. Darmstadter

SCALE: 1:100,000 PRICE: \$50.00

READY FOR PUBLICATION

A new and up to date edition, printed in ten colors, showing each department separately, including the territory comprised between the rivers Rhine and Moselle, all the roads and railroads are distinctly marked in colors, with the distances in kilometers.

On Paper — Price, 10 Frs.

APPLY TO:

Société d'Éditions Géographiques

31 Rue Lafayette, PARIS

**WHEN YOU GET THAT LEAVE**

Under General Orders No. 6 and 38, Enlisted Men in the American E.F. may go to leave areas for 7 days, with board and lodging paid by the Army.

The three areas now open are—

SAVOIE—French Alps, lakes, etc.  
Center: Aix-les-Bains.

BRITTANY—Sea Coast.  
Centers: St. Malo, Dinard, Paramé.

Auvergne—Mountain Station interior France.  
Centers: La Bourboule and Mont Dore.

Entertainment provided by Y.M.C.A. Other leave areas will be opened soon.

Accommodations secured by application through C.O.'s of units to P.M.G., H.Q., S.O.S.

## Kahn-Tailored Officers' Uniforms To Individual Measure

MADE to fit the  
inches, ideals and  
indomitable spirit  
of America, with its  
fighting crest up.  
If our Authorized Repre-  
sentative in your home  
town has your measure-  
ments duplicate orders  
may be cabled.



KAHN-TAILORING CO.

OF INDIANAPOLIS, U.S.A.

## FIRST BATCHES OF XMAS MAIL ARRIVE

Two Vessels Bring Across  
24,000 Sacks Just for  
a Starter





## "DER TAG" THAT ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED, SOME C. O.

Split His Features Lined  
With Grins Most  
Beatific

AND THEN—HE GOT THIS

Order Out—We Don't Know What  
It's All About, but Read It—  
It's Terrific

O.G. No. 111.  
HEADQUARTERS PREMIERE  
ARMEE  
OFFICE OF G-WHIZ  
Europe, 11 November, 1918.  
From 11 H Nov. 11, 1918 to 11:11 H  
Nov. 11, 1918.

### 1. Hostile Situation at Beginning of the Day:

Artillery and infantry belonging to the enemy are running very rapidly across the German border. Pursued by Yanks and British tanks, who joined the rush of dashing Franks, runs ran in great disorder.

### 2. Information Received of Enemy During the Day:

Interrogated prisoners say they might come back another day and start again their little fray, because they weren't frightened. But information late to night (not from G-2, for this is right), shows that although they say they might, we know damn well they mightn't.

### 3. Hostile Movements, Changes and Conduct During the Day:

Boche infantry across the Meuse, artillerymen, machine gun crews got so mixed up they could not choose to tarry any longer. They couldn't see relief ahead, for if they stayed, they'd all be dead, and so they went straight home to bed, where they knew they'd be stronger.

### 4. Maps Illustrating the Above:

Look it up.

### 5. Own Situation at Beginning of the Day:

Herewith, behold in full display, the 1st U.S. in grand array on this, its latest fighting day, prepared to make a wind-up. An end run or an outside kick, a forward pass or any trick would be successful mighty quick with these divisions lined up.

L.F.	L.T.	L.G.	C.	R.G.	R.T.	R.F.
80	80	90	5	79	26	81
L.H. Q. R.H.						
1 32 2						
F.B.						

On the beach—4-77-58-30-25-D.I.C.  
10-D.I.C.

### 6. Own Changes, Movements and Actions During the Day:

As one division moved ahead, another started back instead, a third walked back and forth till dead and thereby made improvement. For every unit came out, they had to shift, and so we say "Considerable movement."

### 7. Information Received from Notifying Units:

The army to the left of us put up a most ungodly fuss because we chased Fritz in a bus and landed in their sector. But if we did not go right through to Sedan, then could we secure a jag tonight? I ask of you. You answer, "No, by Hector." And on our right the Second stands and stands and stands and stands and stands and stands and stands and stands and stands and so it is reported. We call them each and every day and ask them what they have to say. "Enemy aircraft getting gay," is what they have reported.

### 8. Orders Received:

We've orders, orders everywhere, so many that we can't stare and wonder how in hell and where they were originated. We read them back and forward, too, and then we don't know what to do; though once again we look them through, they leave us agitated.

### 9. Action During the Day and Orders Issued and Received:

The doughboy laid his pack aside, the iron ration still inside, and opened up his jacket wide and sailed right in, by thunder! He tore them right; he tore them left and laughed while he used all that left, for every German's bean was cleft, he rent the Hun asunder. Behind him, too, artillery roared, while overhead the big shells soared and into German batteries bored—my soul, it was attractive! But way above them in the sky they looked in vain for things that fly—report on "visibility shy, aeroplanes inactive."

### 10. Result of Action, Both Own and Enemy:

A hundred thousand captured Huns, a million more or less of guns, deloused machines and tons of German-made commodities. Some cannons, and some cooking stoves, and generals, captains, other covers were chased behind in droves and droves along with other oddities. Our line extends from left to right along the Meuse, thence to the right of Brandeville and out of sight, it really is too long to note. We've captured many a town and wood and hill and vale where towns have stood, we've taken everything we should and tied the can to Willie's goat.

### 11. Maps Illustrating Above:

See paragraph No. 4.

### 12. Estimate of the Situation:

This is this! And that is that! And who is who and what is what! Such thoughts are running 'neath our hat in mighty cogitation. To find a phase with which to cope we tried, but now there is no hope; we must announce latest dope, "There ain't no situation."

### 13. Plans for Future:

"Exit at 32nd Street, a wild, mad dash across the street until, the rails beneath our feet, we'll cross the gin mill's border. We've quite resolved to never think, we only want to sit and drink and drink and drink and drink and drink; "Here, waiter, take the order."

14. Remarks:  
The captured roads are poor to fair, supplies are normal everywhere, morale is quite beyond compare, the men are all in clover. The visibility now is fine, there are no Germans on the Rhine, so let's uncork a little wine, THIS DAMNED OLD WAR IS OVER.  
G. WHIZ, Chief of Staff.

## KEEPING A GOOD MAN DOWN



U.S. Army Official Photograph  
(Full Length Portrait of a Loud-Voiced Member of the A.E.F. Who  
Never Had a Chance to Speak)

## PRISONERS TELL OF REVOLT IN COLOGNE

Civilians Worked All Day,  
Promoted Rebellion  
by Night

### YANK VOLUNTEERS HATED

Guards Sing America's Praises on  
Armistice Day and Talk  
of Emigrating

"The war is over. You're free. America is fine, and we're all going there after the war."

So spoke the German guards in Cologne as, the day following the signing of the armistice, they released three American soldiers, prisoners of war since last April. These Yanks are now at St. Nazaire awaiting a boat home.

About seven days before fighting ceased, the talk of unrest that had been heard came to a head, they asserted, and the soldiers guarding the American prisoners cut off their straps of rank and tied red bands on their arms. According to the captives—Pvt. W. L. Quinn, Company B, 102nd Machine Gun Battalion, Pvt. S. L. Torok, Company D, 102nd Infantry, and Private Lewis Becker, it was the civilians in Germany who first started the revolution.

"They worked hard all day," said Quinn, referring to the citizens of Cologne, "and held their agitation meetings at night. In the wildest days just before the war ended, when German officers were shot dead on the streets for not affiliating with the socialists, the people continued to work steadily. Never was the work neglected."

"As soon as it was over, however, they went mad. Crowds of civilians marched singing through the streets. They were afraid to go very far, for a while, because of the soldiers. The army was still with the government, although many soldiers on furlough forgot to go back and went around agitating."

### Navy With Civilians

"Then the navy sided with the civilians and the sailors won the soldiers over. The troops began to desert on the line and came back in droves through Cologne, singing revolutionary songs. They stopped officers on the streets, cut off their insignia and asked their support. Officers who refused to back the revolution were killed on the spot."

The Cologne people, said Quinn, are ready to kill the Kaiser and would do so without compunction if he ever came near the town. The Yankee soldier, in his seven months' captivity, had learned considerable German and could converse with the civilians. "This was possible during the latter days, when the army was demoralized and the care of the men was lax."

The three Americans were taken prisoner April 20 at Seicheprey. Behind the German lines they were relieved of gas masks, helmets, shoes and rubber boots. In their stocking feet they had to carry German wounded across stretches of muddy frontier and through barbed wire entanglements. The Germans used an improvised shelter-half on poles as a stretcher. After some hours the Americans were taken back to a small town where they were the subject of a demonstration and were led through the main streets preceded by a band. Then they were questioned by an intelligence officer. He wanted to know why the United States was in the war. Quinn told him: "If we had not come here, you'd have come over there."

### Wounded Prisoner Beaten

Quinn told one story of cruelty to a Yankee prisoner. The soldier suffered from blood poisoning and asked for treatment. The wound was cut open, wrapped in paper and he was sent back to work. His work required both hands and when he refused to keep at it and asked for other work, he was beaten with the butt end of a gun. The beating was done by the guard while the sergeant looked on. However, as the American still refused to do the work, he was given new duties that left his wounded hand free.

The Germans were wildly happy when the fighting stopped, and shouted their praises of President Wilson.

"The United States is the greatest country in the world and Americans the best soldiers. We will see you over there after the war," was their parting word to the Yanks.

## M.P.'S TO PERFORM DETECTIVE WORK

Division for Criminal In-  
vestigation to Be Or-  
ganized in Corps

A criminal investigation division is to be organized from among the officers and men of the Military Police Corps without delay, according to the provisions of G.O. 217. To the number of troops assigned to the new organization may be added a number of civilian operatives at such rates of pay and allowances as the Commander-in-Chief may authorize from time to time.

"Investigation of criminal matters pertaining to the A.E.F." is to be henceforth one of the duties of the M.P.'s, in addition to those with which they have already been charged. The new list of duties for the wearers of the red hat-band includes, among other things, command of the Military Police Training Depot at Autun, co-operating with the Allied police authorities and with the Intelligence Section police, custody of prisoners of war, and the general control of road traffic throughout the A.E.F. It is further directed that the headquarters of the M.P.'s are to be established without delay at Chamonix, to be attached direct to G.H.Q.

Send the word—  
over Home  
that you like—  
BISHOP'S  
Calarab Figbuds

The Fig Confection  
from California—  
BISHOP'S COMPANY—LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Max Schling  
Flowers

FLOWERS  
can be sent to  
anyone at  
HOME  
for any occasion  
NOW OR AT  
ANY TIME

DELIVERED any place in  
the United States within  
two hours after receipt of  
your order or written re-  
quest. Send money order or  
check to MAX SCHLING, Inc.  
Your order will be called at once and then tele-  
graphed to its destination.  
Cable Address: SCHLING, New York  
MAX SCHLING, Inc.  
The flower shop of New York  
785 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 60th Street  
NEW YORK  
Members Florist's Tel. Dir. Association

Moi aussi!

"Just met a couple  
'birds' I usta know  
back home," said Pvt.  
Yank, with a grin.

"So did I," said  
Corp. Yank, with  
another, "have one!"

OWL  
OWL

TWO DEFENDABLE CIGARS

FRIENDS OF THE ARMY  
—AND NAVY SINCE 1876

General Cigar Company, Inc.  
New York

## BORDEAUX OPENS UP TRAFFIC COP SCHOOL

It Used to Take 40 Min-  
utes to Cross the River,  
but Now—

Things have changed some since George H. Robertson, speed maniac, won the Vanderbilt cup race in 1908. For instance, that same daredevil driver is now a major, and, as provost marshal at Bordeaux, is engaged in establishing and enforcing up-to-date traffic regulations patterned on those of New York City.

So successful has the work been, particularly in speeding up traffic and eliminating congestion on the five-eighths-of-a-mile-long bridge forming the main artery between the eastern and western banks of the Gironde river, that Major Robertson has won the complete co-operation of the French. And now, in order that the work may be put on a par with that of any large American city, a school for turning out efficient traffic cops is to be established.

### Forty Minutes Cut to Four

It used to take from 15 to 40 minutes for an Army truck to cross the bridge. Today it takes four.

Traffic, particularly that having to do with automobiles is a hobby with Major Robertson, and he at last secured the written permission of the mayor of Bordeaux to try and work some order out of the hodge-podge of push carts, two-wheeled wagons, automobiles, trucks, dogs and pedestrians ordinarily found on the streets of a French city. Men

experienced in the regulation of traffic were placed at all the principal corners of Bordeaux, and 12 stations, in charge of officers and traffic men, were established across the length of the bridge over the Gironde.

Each driver at first resented the interference in their affairs, but when the real value of the regulations was realized this resentment changed to co-operation.

Heavy, slow-moving vehicles were compelled to keep next to the curb in crossing the bridge, and auto-driven vehicles were made to follow the street car line. A law preventing the overloading of French trucks was enforced and also the law limiting the speed of American automobiles. The result was quickly order instead of chaos, more speed and fewer accidents.

### Traffic Company Formed

The traffic problem which the Americans were up against can readily be realized when it is stated that, by actual count, during an average nine hours a total of 7,020 vehicles crossed the bridge, in addition to horses, cattle, sheep and pedestrians. The count did not include street cars.

The working out of the traffic problem at Bordeaux has resulted in the formation of a company of 200 men which is known as the Traffic Division. This company is commanded by a captain, two first lieutenants and two second lieutenants. The entire personnel is to be given a course in the traffic school. Every man in the company was selected for this special duty from the hand-picked M.P. organization of 1,600 men.

Ask for  
THE BACHIA BRAND  
OF HAVANA CIGARS  
Superior in quality  
Made in New York, U.S.A.

ALFRED NELSON CO.  
261 Fifth Ave. New York U.S.A.  
Cable Address: ALFREDARE New York

Breeches Makers  
MILITARY NAVAL  
and CIVIC TAILORS  
Quick Service to American Officers  
while overseas

PARIS  
MEYER & MORTIMER  
10 Rue de la Paix  
LONDON  
MEYER & MORTIMER  
36 Cornhill St. W.  
LIVERPOOL  
Wm. BAND & SON  
24 L-4 St.

Est. 1837 Inc. 1856

THE BRISTOL MFG. CO.  
BRISTOL, Conn., U.S.A.

Knit Underwear for Men,  
Shirts and Drawers for the  
Army, "Sandman" Sleeping  
Garments for Children

"Unsurpassed for excellence of  
finish and regularity of make."

Hello, Platt Adams

How's the big game going  
Hands across the sea?  
Sorry I'm not with you  
Sad to a degree.

Never mind, old skipper.  
When the peace bell tolls  
We'll go back to the old life  
And the toasted rolls.

Alex. Taylor

ALEX. TAYLOR & CO., Inc.  
Military & Athletic Outfitters  
26 E. 42nd St. New York

Prophy-lactic Tooth Brush

The tufted bristles  
thoroughly clean every  
part of every tooth.

A Clean Tooth  
Never Decays

Minute Tapioca Company  
Orange, Mass.

From the  
Minute Man of '76  
to the Minute Men  
of 1918 in France

Comrades:

I wonder how many of you fellows have left friendly, waggly, faithful dogs at home? Most of you, I'll wager, for what's a man without a dog anyhow?

They are taking your places as much as they can, protecting the old place, being as folksy as possible—brightening up dull hours with their comical sense of humor. Carrying on, like the sturdy chums they are.

I must tell you about Tip, that smart little pup of Jim West's. When Jim first put on his khaki, that dog acted like he was the proudest dog in town, strutting around beside Jim wherever he went. He just naturally wouldn't let him out of his sight.

When we all went down to the station to see Jim off, Tip went along, proud as cuffy. Of course Jim made much of him, had him jump up on the old empty express-truck and put him through all his dozen tricks. Made him roll over, play dead, stand on his head, chase his tail and all the rest. It sure lightened up those "goodbyes." And when the train started off Tip stood there and wagged his tail slower and slower and slower, 'til the train disappeared around the curve.

That dog sure moped some for Jim, and day after day he went down to the station and sat looking wistfully down the track toward the bend. Then one morning the troop-trains began coming through. For the first couple of days, whenever a train stopped for a few minutes, Tip would go hurrying about looking for Jim. The third morning he found his range, however. He went straight to the old express-truck and began doing his tricks.

Yes, sir, every morning he goes down and runs a little entertainment of his own for the chaps in khaki. Does every trick he knows—does 'em well, too! I tell you he makes a hit every time.

I call that carrying on!

I salute you,  
THE MINUTE MAN OF '76.

GRANDE MAISON de BLANC  
LONDON PARIS CANNES  
No Branch in New York  
GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT, HOSIERY,  
Ladies' Lingerie  
LOUVET BROS., Props. O. BOYER, Manager

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK  
PARIS OFFICE: 23 RUE DE LA PAIX (Place de l'Opera)  
United States Depository of Public Moneys  
Offers its facilities to the members of the  
American Expeditionary Forces  
for transmitting to America their subscription to the  
FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

Lowney's  
Chocolates  
At Home and Abroad

TRADE MARK FACE

'Ever-Ready'  
Safety Razor

"Boy howdy!"—what a razor! The quickest, smoothest, cleanest shave you ever had—that's what the 'Ever-Ready' Safety Razor gives you. Stubborn beards and tender skins appreciate the marvelously keen "Radio" Blades—triple tested and triple protected against dust and rust. 'Ever-Ready' Safety Razors and 'Ever-Ready' Radio Blades can be obtained at all Y.M.C.A. canteens.

'Ever-Ready' Blades fit all other Safety razors similar in construction.

American Safety Razor Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N.Y.

WRIGLEYS

Keep WRIGLEY'S in  
mind as the longest-  
lasting confection you  
can buy.

War Time Need  
In Sweetmeats—

is met by the 5-cent package of  
WRIGLEY'S. It gives you lasting  
enjoyment at smallest cost: an  
investment in benefit as well as  
pleasure, for it helps teeth,  
breath, appetite, digestion.

On sale at Canteens, Y. M. C. A.  
huts, and all candy or tobacco shops

Chew It After Every Meal  
The Flavor Lasts!

WRIGLEY'S  
SPEARMINT  
WRIGLEY'S  
DOUBLEMINT

QUICK FRUIT

# CHATEAU-THIERRY FIRST GREAT TEST OF YANK AND BOCHE

Continued from Page 1

French Division, continued the line to the Bois de Veully.

On the front of this position, which was about 12 kilometers in length and faced toward the northeast, the direction whence the Germans were coming, lay the crests and slopes of a ridge of hills, some of them heavily wooded, descending to the valley of a little creek, the Ruisseau de Boursches. Behind the hill of Boursches, Bellevue, Torcy and Bussières; all names soon to become famous in the annals of the American Army.

On the other side of the creek the hills rose much more steeply and the enemy was already in possession of the hill with its artillery. Farther back, sweeping the American positions with a heavy fire.

To the right of the 2nd Division was the 164th French Division, which was holding the southern part of Chateau-Thierry, on the left bank of the Marne. The assistance of some troops of the 3rd United States Division, whose superb work here will be described a little further on.

To the left of the 2nd was the 43rd French Division, parts of which were also still clinging to positions in the valley of the Ruisseau de Boursches, mentioned above, but with the distinct understanding that as soon as the American defensive line should be organized they were to fall back through it from their own indefensible temporary line.

Having found out this Franco-American line, the Germans did not attack it in force until June 2, when, pursuing their purpose of pressing on toward Paris, they drove against the line from Montcornet, near the Marne, clear up to Chateau-Thierry, five kilometers northwest of Paris. The attack, trying to disorder both the 2nd United States and 43rd French Divisions at once.

But the rest of the combat units of the former were now up, including the 5th Marines and the three regiments of Brig. Gen. William Chamberlain's 2nd Field Artillery Brigade, which were supported by six groups of French field artillery. The enemy was stopped everywhere; on the American front, for the time being, in the valley of the Ruisseau de Boursches.

## Attack on Junction Point

That night the French outposts retired through the American line, and about dusk of June 4 the Germans made a concentrated attack on Veully-la-Poterie, at the junction point between the 2nd and 43rd Divisions. It was repulsed north of the village. At 10 p.m. they attacked again, and were repulsed, with a loss of about 200 men, by one American battalion, taking only one point, the little Hill 122, from which they were ejected next day by the French.

During the evening they also attacked Hill 142, south of Bussières, but were dispersed by the artillery. The fighting had been violent and more or less confused, and the 2nd Division had suffered losses of between 200 and 300 men, but everywhere the line had held, and it was safe to say that the struggle of the night of June 4 marked the tactical end of the German push for Paris in this section, as it was marked at practically the same time a little further east by the repulse inflicted upon the enemy in Chateau-Thierry.

That night the situation all along the front was improved by the relief of the tired 43rd French Division by the 167th Division, on the left of the 2nd, and that of the 164th Division by the 4th Cavalry Division, on the right, while the 2nd itself was strengthened by having its left flank drawn in several kilometers, from the Bois de Veully to the road between Bussières and Champillon, and by the introduction into the line of the 23rd Infantry. The division front, shortened to about nine kilometers, now stood, from right to left: 9th Infantry, 23rd Infantry, constituting the 3rd Infantry Brigade, under Brig. Gen. L. M. Lewis; 6th Marines, 5th Marines, constituting the 4th Infantry, or Marine, Brigade, under Brig. Gen. James G. Harbord.

## Third at Chateau-Thierry

In the meantime, severely more than five kilometers east of the 2nd Division, in fact, so near that liaison was soon to be established between the two American organizations, troops of the 2nd United States Division were making for themselves in the streets of Chateau-Thierry a name worthy to stand beside that of Herden's Sharpshooters in the streets of Fredericksburg, Va.

The 3rd Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, was stationed in the vicinity of Chateauvillain and La Ferté-sous-Jourais, far to the rear, when its orders came on May 29 to move at once to the battle front. Less fortunate than the 2nd Division, it was not from the first to do its fighting as a body. Its instructions, which were carried out practically unmodified by later developments, were that the 5th Infantry Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Paul W. Shuden, consisting of the 4th and 7th Infantry and the 8th Machine Gun Battalion, should be attached to the 6th French Army, commanded by General Degoutte, and assigned to the defense of the passages of the Marne from Chateau-Thierry to Damery.

The commander of the 6th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Charles Crawford, was given one of his Infantry regiments, the 38th, and half of his Machine Gun Battalion, the 9th, and instructed to hold the crossings of the Marne from Dormans east to Damery, under staff direction of the 10th Colonial Division (General Marchand) of the 5th French Army. The remainder of the 6th Brigade, namely, the 20th Infantry and half of the 9th Machine Gun Battalion, was placed in support of the 5th Brigade, while the divisional Machine Gun Battalion, the 7th, was ordered to march at once, on May 30, for Chateau-Thierry, the rest of the troops starting next day by rail for their destination.

## Machine Gunners in Thick of It

As it happened, except for a heavy engagement in the Jaulgonne bend of the Marne, where the enemy was halted north of the river, the intense fighting of most of the divisions was not to come for a time, but the 7th Machine Gun Battalion was in it from the moment it reached the front. With 150 kilometers of weary road march behind it and 36 hours without sleep it plodded into Chateau-Thierry at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st under bursting shells. Before it the tired French troops were struggling with the enemy's advancing infantry in the streets north of the Marne—those streets in which Jean de la Fontaine played as a child and over which have frowned, ever since the year 720, the battlements of the castle of Charles Martel, "the Hammer" that once broke another barbarian invasion of France. Was it a portent?

Hardly finding positions for the guns which enabled them to sweep the main bridge in the center of town and the river banks both up and down stream, the men of the 7th Battalion went into a battle which continued for 96 hours. Time after time the Germans swept

down on the river in determined effort to carry the bridge, and when they failed elsewhere which would permit them to spread into the open country beyond the Marne.

But like the defenders of Verdun, the American machine gunners set their teeth and said: "They shall not pass," and for the second time in four years they made the Marne the high tide of Hun invasion.

First Lieut. John T. Bissell, with 14 enlisted men of his company, held a position on the north side of the river for 24 hours, and when at last obliged to retire, he advanced to face the guns of his own battalion beyond the bridge until he could make the gunners stop firing, thus enabling his own detachment, as well as about 300 French troops who were also north of the river, to cross the bridge to safety.

Behind the machine gunners maintained by these men and their equally devoted comrades in the French ranks, the Army command was enabled to dispose of other troops of the 164th French and 3rd United States Divisions on the left bank of Chateau-Thierry, and to effect, through the 30th Infantry, complete liaison with the 5th Infantry, on the right of the 2nd Division, near Montcornet, west of the river.

## Enemy Delays Six Weeks

When the exhausted 7th Battalion was at last relieved at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 4, it marched to the rear knowing that its hard-held positions had been left in strong hands, and that if the Germans were ever to cross the river they would have to smash through whole French divisions and through the two regiments of French troops and two regiments of the American 3rd Division, which, on June 5, were constituted, under General Dickman's command, as the Reserve Group of the 38th Army Corps. It was to be more than six weeks before the enemy would make his hand to the desperate endeavor; when he did, the dawn of his undoing was at hand.

We may return now to the 2nd Division. It has been said that in the struggle of the night of June 4, between Montcornet and the Bois de Veully, the German advance on Paris was definitely stopped. But though it was stopped, probably neither the Germans nor their opponents fully realized it as yet.

The German airplanes were constantly over the American lines, 50 flights being noted on June 5th, when 10 enemy observation balloons were also up; the German artillery was raking the front and rear areas with a terrible fire of high explosive and shrapnel, and it was only because the Paris-Metz road, the American line of communication and supply back to La Ferté-sous-Jourais, was provisionally hidden from the enemy's eyes behind the hills, that the troops could depend upon a certain supply of food and ammunition.

## Germans Angrily at Bay

It was not sufficient that the enemy had been stopped. Now that a firm line of defense was established, becoming imperative that he be pushed back from the observation posts and strong points which he had seized on the left side of the Ruisseau de Boursches, so that the Americans could dominate at least the valley of that stream.

On June 4 the best information available indicated that the enemy was employing not less than 23 divisions, about 300,000 men, on the whole front of this offensive. Of these, the 197th Division was confronting the 2nd United States. It had tried to smash through the latter, had suffered bloody repulse and was now standing angrily at bay. Could they keep it up longer? The line had arrived to find out.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of June 6, in conjunction with the 167th French Division on the left, the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the 5th Marines swept on through the broken woodlands that clothe the hill crests north of Champillon in an assault whose objectives were the edges of these woods and crests looking down into the open valley about Torcy and Bussières.

They were met by an intense machine-gun and rifle fire, but pushed on, and at 7:10 a.m. had obtained all their objectives and were in command of the valley at this point. It was during this advance that, among many other deeds of valor, 1st Lieut. Albert P. Baston, shot through both legs, earned for himself a D.S.C. by refusing to receive treatment until he had seen to it that every man in his platoon was under cover and in a good firing position. The dash of the 167th French Division gained for it like success, and at 7 o'clock it also was firmly established on the rising heights, west of the 5th Marines.

## In Command of Valley

But the very fact that the left of the 2nd Division had now advanced made it necessary that the center should be brought up also, in the direction of Bellevue village and Boursches. Accordingly, at 5 p.m., the 5th and 6th Marines and the 23rd Infantry assaulted for an objective line extending along the valley from a point a little distance east of Bussières to the eastern edge of Boursches.

It was the bitterest struggle that had yet occurred, for the Germans were now thoroughly on the alert and prepared for a desperate resistance. Throughout the night, among the thickets and tumbled boulders of the Bois de Triange and the Bois de Bellevue, the lines surged back and forth in as ferocious a conflict as that between the men of Grant and Lee in the Wilderness of Virginia.

Nest after nest of German machine guns was taken in savage hand-to-hand combat, while the ground behind the lines was torn with bursting shells and the night sky was lit by the hectic glare of flares and rockets.

At 8:30 o'clock the next morning, though the left of the line had been able to add little to its great gains of the previous day, the right was in possession of Boursches and had pushed into the Bois de Bellevue as far as the northeastern summit of Hill 181, placing the Marines there on higher ground than the enemy, who still occupied the greater part of this tangled woodland to the north.

But the German machine gun nests in the village and in the woods just across a terrible toll. In its two battalions the Marine Brigade had lost 24 officers and 300 enlisted men, killed or wounded, and the 5th and 23rd Infantry had lost 377 officers and enlisted men killed or wounded, the 23rd suffering most during the repulse of German counter-attack on the night of the 6th.

From that day forth for several weeks a battle almost without lull continued along the American front, especially around Boursches and southeast of it, toward Vaux, and in the Bois de Bellevue. The ability of the Americans to advance at these points or to prevent the Germans from advancing became so obviously a test before the audience of the whole world, of the relative moral stamina of the two races, that the contest took on an importance

far greater than was represented by the tactical value of the mere territory involved.

And in this vital test the Americans consistently maintained the upper hand; not always and at every point for, as in a bout between two mighty and well-matched wrestlers, so American and German swayed back and forth more than once.

But time after time fiery attacks carried the American front forward greater or less distances, as when the 9th Infantry on June 7 advanced north of the Bois de la Morette at the same time that French troops and Companies E and F of the 30th Infantry, 3rd Division, took the southern slopes of Hill 204 and the village of Monneux; as on the early morning of June 10, when the Marine Brigade lunged forward 800 meters and carried all the southern half of the Bois de Bellevue.

Next morning, when, behind a rolling barrage, it took all the remainder of the woods except a few northward reaching spurs, together with 300 prisoners and 30 machine guns and trench mortars; and as on June 25 when, at last, all of these places were cleared out by the superb advance which did not halt until it was far out in the valley toward Torcy and had netted over 300 more prisoners and 24 more machine guns and automatic rifles.

Similarly, time after time the German attempts to recover lost ground were beaten back. They failed on the night of June 7 and again on that of the 8th to west from the 23rd and the 9th Infantry any part of the ground around Boursches and north of the Bois de la Morette, from which they had just been expelled, and they failed again, always with sanguinary losses, on the early mornings of June 11, 14 and 15, when their violent assaults on both Boursches and the Bois de Bellevue were hurled back by the combined efforts of Infantry and Marines, despite the devastating preliminary bombardment of German gas and high explosives.

## What the Second Met

During these weeks the 2nd Division had opposing it at different times on various parts of its front the following German divisions, wholly or in part: the 197th (which was relieved about June 9); the 237th (relieved about June 11); the 10th (relieved about June 15); the 28th (relieved about June 21); the 5th Guard; the 231st, and the 87th, of which the last was known as "the Aluminum Division."

In the meantime, the only relief enjoyed in the 2nd Division was by three battalions of the Marines, whose places were taken for five days, from June 16 to 21, by the three battalions of the 7th Infantry, 3rd Division. It was small wonder that the Germans thought, as one of them expressed it in a captured letter, that "the American divisions are still too fiery."

Up to July 1 this American division, against the most powerful opposition that the German army could exert, had advanced its front by dogged, unrelenting pursuit an average distance of over two kilometers and had taken more than

500 prisoners and more than 90 machine guns, mine throwers, and automatic rifles—and this at a time when Germany was exultantly proclaiming to the world the impending overthrow and dissolution of the Allied armies.

As a matter of fact, it was precisely this time and on account of this fighting that the German High Command had borne in upon it the iron fact that the scale was swinging against them—slowly but surely.

One more feat of arms, and this to the combined credit of the 2nd and 3rd United States and the 10th French Colonial Divisions, as though to set the seal of union upon their common struggle, remains to be recounted before the great counter-offensive of mid-July.

## The Attack on Vaux

In the creek valley between Hill 204, taken by the French and Americans on June 7-8, and the positions north of the Bois de la Morette, taken by the 9th Infantry at the same time, lay the village of Vaux, a tiny place but deadly. Its stone houses were fortresses armed with German machine guns, its cellars were bomb proofs sheltering hidden swarms of infantry, its streets were covered ways filled with ghastly surprises for the enemy.

It thrust out, a menacing salient, into the American line, sweeping with its fire Monneux and the communications of Hill 204. It had to be taken. The 9th Infantry, for the 2nd Division, and troops of the 3rd Division, in liaison near Monneux, prepared to take it. Every particle of available data on the subject of Vaux was carefully studied. Maps and old picture postcards were gone over and refugee inhabitants described in minute detail the construction of its cellars and the intricacies of its streets.

## Cellar for Every Squad

On July 1, every platoon and squad leader who was going into the town had a map showing in red ink the particular cellar which he was to capture and how he was to get to it.

At 5:30 p.m. on that day an intense artillery bombardment began, which quickly reduced the village to ruins, and at 6 the assault went over the top on a front of about two kilometers, the

9th Infantry being supported on the left by an advance of the 23rd Infantry, and the troops of the 3rd Division acting in concert with those of the 10th Colonial Division.

In 15 minutes (the first wave was in the outskirts of the village, and by 6:25 p.m. it was completely taken and the front had gone forward a thousand yards from its jumping off points.

## 23rd Takes Bois de la Roche

Meantime, the 23rd Infantry took the Bois de la Roche, immediately to the northwest of Vaux, while on the right the Allied positions on Hill 204 were materially improved. Over 60 machine guns were captured by the Americans and 500 prisoners, most of them Poles of the Aluminum Division, and it was estimated that for every man killed or wounded in the American ranks, two of the enemy were captured and one was killed.

Indeed, so badly demoralized were the Germans that the regiment in line had to be withdrawn and another substituted to make the counter-attack, which was not attempted until 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the next day—22 hours later. When it did come, it miscarried; the troops detailed to retake the Bois de la Roche did not start; those that attacked Vaux were repulsed and then cut off from their retreat by an American machine gun barrage and 150 of them taken prisoners. Vaux was never recaptured by the enemy.

In Chateau-Thierry, in the Bois de Bellevue, in Boursches and Vaux and on Hill 204, the Germans had now faced the men of the American Expeditionary Force in fair combat; before the audience of the world they had met with them the moral test, and the result was a foretaste of what was soon to come. By the first day of July, 1918, men of discernment in Germany could trace the word defeat written across the setting sun of "Der Tag."

## My Tribute to France!

Pauline L. Divers, New York, N.Y.

Intimate story of the War. A Victory Book, a Souvenir of France. Tells WHY and HOW. The Genius of France portrayed in character and color. Art, Literature and Science with history in delightful fragments—a thousand years of a Nation's struggle for glorious freedom. The American Army in her midst. Maps and illustrations—in five colors. Bound in the tricolor, all for \$1.50. Order now!

## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN A.E.F. CLUB

All University of Wisconsin men and women in the American Expeditionary Forces are invited to attend the Wisconsin Christmas Dinner Thursday, December 26th, at 7 p.m., American University Union, 8 Rue de Richelieu, Paris. Tickets: eight francs, on sale at the cigar counter and at the dining room door. Please report to the nearest possible date to Chairman, Wisconsin Dinner Committee, at the above address.

## AMERICAN BARBER SHOP

5 Edouard VII Street  
Opposite T.M.C.A. Information Bureau

SHOE SHINE  
MASSAGE

MANICURE  
AMERICAN CHAIRS

Best Service - Most Reasonable Prices

Chartered 1822

## The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

PARIS

39-41 Boulevard Haussmann

BORDEAUX

8 Cours de Chapeau-Rouge

LONDON: 26 Old Broad Street, E.C.2  
16 Pall Mall East, S.W.1

SAINT-NAZAIRE

16 Rue de l'Océan

NEUCHÂTEAU

13 Rue Saint-Jean

United States Depository of Public Moneys in  
PARIS, NEW YORK and LONDON

Offers its services to the Members of the A. E. F. in France

## COLGATE'S TALC POWDER

### After

—After a day exposed to the sun and wind, Colgate's Talc is soothing to the skin.

—After the shave or bath, Colgate's Talc is so refreshing.

—After all, the man in the service needs Colgate's Talc shaken into his boots to make feet more comfortable.



The sifter top of Colgate's box allows no waste, another reason why Colgate's is just the Talc for you.

## CHARLES DILLINGHAM

Sends

## Greetings to the Boys

"OVER THERE"

From the New York

HIPPODROME

"OVER HERE"



## SPAULDING & CO.

JEWELLERS  
DIAMONDS—WATCHES

23 Rue de la Paix, Paris  
Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

## J. COQUILLOT

BOOT MAKER  
Twinister to King of Spain

75, Av. des Champs-Élysées, Paris.  
Paris and Sanjour. Tel. 607-08.

## DERE MABLE

Love Letters of a Rookie  
By LIVES, EDWARD STREETER  
Pictures by CORP. "BILL" BRECK

The funniest book  
the War has produced!

Get your commanding officer to approve an order for this book and write to some of the following: HENRY HOLT & CO., 15 East 57th St., New York; HENRY HOLT & CO., 15 East 57th St., New York; HENRY HOLT & CO., 15 East 57th St., New York.

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

STOKES

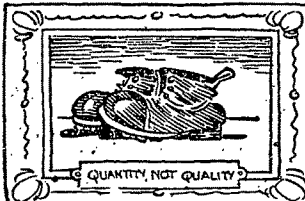
STOKES



## OUR OWN ART GALLERY

—By WALLGREN

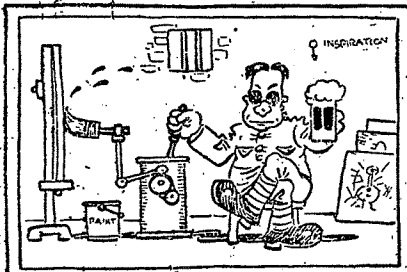
"BEING AS THIS 'GUERRE' IS MERELY A MATTER OF FUTURE CONVERSATION, WE DEEM IT A PROPOS TO WORK ON A MORE PEACETIME BASIS. THEREFORE WE PRESENT TO YOU AN HISTORICALLY CORRECT COLLECTION OF ART STUDIES NOW BEING EXECUTED BY THE INFAMOUS EXTINGUISHED ARTIST, I. M. BLYNDE, I. M. - PAT. INF. A. E. F."



DANCING PUMPS ISSUED IN UNDESIRABLE SIZES BY THE G.M. DEPT.



TRAGIC PICTURE OF CORPORAL BEING BUSTED



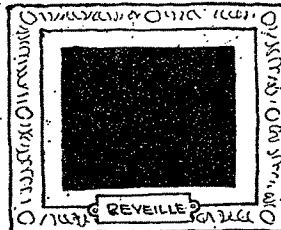
PORTRAIT OF THE UNCELEBRATED ARTIST WORKING IN HIS STUDIO AT VERBOTEN BY HIMSELF



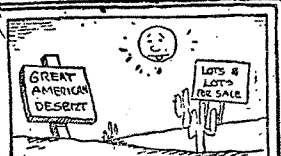
STUDY OF FATAL CORNSCREW USED BY PRIVATE BUCK BEFORE ENTERING THE BRIG.



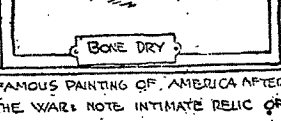
STEVEDORE CHECKING IN AT TAPS



ONE OF THE ARTIST'S MOST FAMOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF LIFE IN THE ARMY.



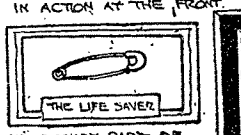
FAMOUS PAINTING OF AMERICA AFTER THE WAR: NOTE INTIMATE RELIC OF FORMER CIVILIZATION IN FOREGROUND, OF FIRST OVER SEAS OP.



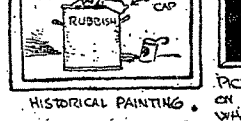
BEAUTIFUL STUDY OF GOLDFISH IN ACTION AT THE FRONT



SENTIMENTAL LITTLE FANTASY ENTITLED - COTTIE DYING WITH HIS BOOTS ON AFTER A VICIOUS PRIVATE UNMENTIONABLE, FOLLOWING INDECENT EXPOSURE - BY THE COTTIE



THE LIFE SAVER



NECESSARY PART OF EVERY SOLDIER'S EQUIPMENT



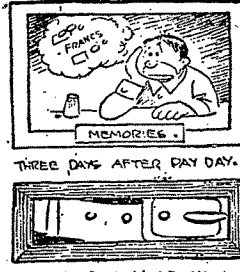
THREE DAYS AFTER PAY DAY



STUDY OF A HOLE IN A SAM BROWNE BELT



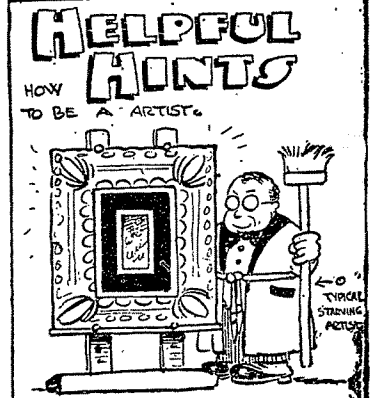
A NUDE



STUDY OF A BUCK PRIVATE TAKING HIS MONTHLY BATH WHEN ITS 10° BELOW



STUDY OF A BUCK PRIVATE TAKING HIS MONTHLY BATH WHEN ITS 10° BELOW



DRAW WHATEVER COMES TO YOUR MIND AND PUT A TITLE ON IT - BEING CAREFUL NOT TO LET THE PICTURE INTERFERE WITH THE TITLE, AS ALL A GOOD PICTURE REQUIRES IS A TITLE AND A FRAME LARGE ENOUGH TO DETRACT FROM THE DRAWING. DRAWING IS A MERE DETAIL - SIMPLICITY THE KEYNOTE. THEREFORE IF THE PICTURE IS SIGNED LARGE ENOUGH, EVEN THE DRAWING MAY BE LEFT OUT.

## LONG JOURNEY FOR YANK WHO FOILED BOCHE

Officer, Wounded While Seeking Rations, Gets Surprise at P.C.

## TWO RUNNERS RENDER AID

Liaison Men Ignore Lieutenant's Warning to Take Shelter and Draw Fire Instead

All this happened, it need hardly be stated, when the war was still a perfectly healthy war, before the 7's had lost their kick or 75's their ability to make suitable response.

The first battalion of an Infantry regiment in the 7th Division was holding on. It had to hold on a good two and one-half kilometers from its jumping-off place at the edge of the Argonne forest for the simple reason that the division supposed to come up on the left had not gone that far, owing to difficulties of the terrain and the subnormalness of enemy munitions. And the woods between the battalion and the rest of the regiment were thick full of Germans.

On the second day rations were not so heaped up as they might be, nor was ammunition. The problem was to get word back to the regimental P.C. Accordingly, a young lieutenant who acted as liaison officer and the woods adjacent and two of his runners, Jack Munson and Sam Hirschowitz, found themselves, after an afternoon of fruitless search for the first two or three runners who had been strewn along the battalion's northward trail, the ultimate men. Together they forsook the beaten paths over which they had come, plunging up on the first day of the attack, and, compasses and maps in hand, started to steer southward.

## Lying Doggo in Underbrush

This was about 7:30 in the evening. On bellies, knees and hands they wriggled their way through the dense underbrush, lying doggo whenever they heard German voices.

Finally, they decided to take a chance on making faster tracks in a more nearly upright position. Skulking at three-quarters height, taking advantage of every bit of underbrush, they sped on their way. Then, suddenly, out from behind a clump of brush, not 20 feet away, popped up the heads of three German officers.

"Down!" whispered the lieutenant to the two runners. Cautiously the lieutenant raised his head—and also his pistol arm. Over the top of the brush just beyond he could see the gleam of a luger's barrel. But he could also see the forehead of the Hun officer.

Both fired. The Hun fell back, shot through the forehead. His two comrades fled. The shot from his pistol had just cut the American lieutenant's forearm.

## Ooze Instead of Crawl

Dauding his forearm, the lieutenant and the two runners crawled on. Before they had gone far they were acutely aware that progress in an easterly direction also would be unwise, for they could hear German voices all about them shouting, "Ach! Amerikiner!" and could sense that a general beating of the bush in their locality was in progress. From then on they crawled rather than crawled until they got to a clump of bushes sheltering a little hole hardly big enough for three.

Lying there in the dark, they heard German reliefs being posted. For an hour or two they listened, trying to divine whence the voices came. Then they made a startling discovery.

"Boys," whispered the lieutenant, "those voices first came from over there toward the west, and then from the north and west. Now they seem to be coming from all around us. We're surrounded. It's a case of eat and run."

## The Lieutenant's Plan

"Room here for two to hide in the bottom of this hole," he said. "I'll make a jump for it and they'll think I'm the only one. You know the lay of the land from here on, and after they get through looking for me, try to get in. So long."

## WITH THE YANK IN LONDON TOWN

The greatest city in the world was not on the calling list of the vast majority of men in the A.E.F. Few enough have seen Paris, but probably a hundred have visited Paris for every one who has been in London. Troops who landed at Liverpool or "rested" in southern England on their way to France may have caught more or less distant glimpses of the metropolis, with or without leave, and of course the little group of Americans stationed at Base Section No. 3 headquarters got to know it pretty well. A few men with relatives in the British Isles have also had at least a fleeting look at the city.

But the American soldiers reached London as out and out visitors in any considerable quantity until the men of the 27th and 30th Divisions, after fighting with the British from Flanders to the Somme, ending British rations, and drinking British tea, were allowed the British soldier's recompense—a trip to Blighty.

Assured there are by the score in London, with their distinctive features and their reputation of being the highest paid fighters on any front, past or present.

An American was sitting on the top deck of a motor omnibus when an Aussie climbed up and sat down beside him. "Ay, Yank."

"Ah there, Aussie."

"Well heeled, Yank?"

Now even though several million men have been fighting together, and risking their lives for each other and all that, still there are limits, especially when a perfect stranger branches another perfect stranger on the subject of a loan. At least, it looked like a bid for a loan. So the Yank, not wanting to seem inhospitable, framed a little white lie.

"Well, I don't know. You see, we haven't been paid yet."

"Fine," said the Australian. "Then let me pay your fare."

America in London is the Navy, not the Army. You will see a dozen Yanks in blue for one in O.D. You call them sailor, and they call you soldier. Also, to their immense credit, they do not try to tell you the story of the American who walked all over town looking for the Church of England.

An enlisted man in the Air Service

opposite directions, the better to draw fire from him and help him to escape. Ahead of him he saw a tank under him. He saw it, he knew it, and came down directly astride a Boche. In front of him a bigger Boche towered, just in the act of pulling his shirt off.

## Something Was Very "Los"

"Was ist los?" said the lieutenant. "It was all the German he knew. The big Boche paused half way through the operation of pulling off his shirt. It was well over his eyes. "Was ist los?" he repeated. "Was ist?"

He reeled back, shot twice through the breast. Emptying his revolver through the back ribs of the man under him, the lieutenant gained the rim of the hole and started for a knot of trees.

There he lay, with the mufmings of Germans sounding now faint, now near. A drenching rain began to fall.

Four hours went by. It was about 3:30 in the morning. Not having heard any Germans for some time, the lieutenant raised his head. Pretty soon it would be getting light.

With another look at his compass, on and out and south he crawled, his wounded forearm pinning him every time he tried to lean on it. For three hours he went on, playing dead Indian every time he heard anything that resembled the sound of a scolding German.

An hour later he pulled himself up to attention before his colonel.

The colonel told his story. But the colonel shut him up. "Sit down and eat those hot cakes," commanded the colonel. "And don't try to talk."

"But, colonel," remonstrated the lieutenant, "they're your own hot cakes. I ought not to."

"Sit down and eat 'em," said the colonel. "That's the trouble with most of you young officers; you don't obey soon enough. I'm going to send you on a long journey as soon as you finish."

The lieutenant downed the cakes.

When he had finished, the colonel consented to hear his story of the battalion's plight. He had got just enough of a hint of it to have his relief parties form up while the lieutenant was eating.

"That's all right," he assured him. "We push on today, and your friends will be all right." Then he slapped a large War Department envelope on the lieutenant's knee.

"There's your job," he said. "A long long journey, and I want you to get after it right away."

The lieutenant opened it, taking out an order to proceed to the United States on duty as a liaison instructor.

It was at this juncture that both Munson and Hirschowitz arrived at the regimental P.C. safe and sound. The lieutenant slung a borrowed musette over his shoulder and went down the road toward division headquarters.

## HOT COFFEE CHECKS FLU AT ST. NAZAIRE

Colonel, Cooks and K.P.'s Steam Germs Out of Newcomers

It was hot coffee—thousands of gallons of it—that ended the deadly influenza epidemic in the dark autumn days when that disease was working ravages among American troops en route to France.

All summer and fall great hosts of Yanks poured in and out of Camp 1, St. Nazaire. The grippie became noticeable in September.

One week a great fleet of transports arrived at St. Nazaire together, bringing 25,000 men, among whom the disease had made alarming inroads. The germ was everywhere. There were many sick. But there were still more just in the receptive stage. And an American colonel saw at once that the camp weather would aid the disease.

So, when the camp was filled to capacity, he ordered the large kitchen kept open day and night. For two weeks it operated unceasingly, manned by a staff of 75 cooks and assistants. The troops

were arriving at all hours of the day and night, and during the first two days of the rush full meals were served continually all day and all night.

At 2 and 3 in the morning there could often be seen long lines of shivering men waiting for the steaming food. When, at the end of the first two days, the men appeared in better shape, the night service was reduced to hot coffee only. This, however, was obtainable at any hour. Seventy-five cans of coffee, it is estimated, were served every night during these tense two weeks.

The men arrived, chilled, damp and slightly coughing. The hot, hearty drink proved the necessary stimulus. It supplied the heat required to offset the dangers. There was plenty of it. It was served rapidly and generously by willing hands. Thus did St. Nazaire roll back the flu wave.

PHOTO CAMERAS & FURNITURES  
TIRANTY  
91 Rue Lafayette, PARIS  
Corner of Rue Voltaire, Section Patisserie, Near the Gare du Nord and Gare du Sud.  
Special service for English & American customers.

LYONS  
GRAND NOUVEL HOTEL  
11 Rue Croix  
Favorite Stopping Place of American Officers  
Rooms from 6 to 30 francs

THE FRENCH MARK  
LIP LIP

Several thousands used by the Allied Armies

Sold by all Watchmakers.  
Be sure that the mark "LIP" is on the dial.

AMERICAN EYE GLASSES  
E. B. Meyrowitz  
OPTICIAN  
3, Rue Scribe PARIS  
LONDON NEW YORK  
1, Old Bond St. 520 Fifth Ave.

DRUG STORE  
REQUISITES FROM  
ROBERTS & CO  
AMERICAN DRUGGISTS.  
PARIS, 3, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS  
COURTILLON, PARIS CENTRAL DEPT.  
ARMY, HOSPITALS, SANITARY FORMATIONS & CANTEENS  
SUPPLIED AT SPECIAL WHOLESALE RATES  
ESTABLISHED 1860

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME  
LES BRESSONNEAU  
FILATURES, CORDONNERIES, TISSAGES, BONNETERIE

BRESSONNEAU  
is the creator of  
Aeroplane Sheds Ambulance Tents  
Hospital Sheds Sanitary Huts

The BRESSONNEAU constructions have stood their tests for many years in several campaigns on all fronts and in all climates.

The BRESSONNEAU constructions are now being imitated, but only BRESSONNEAU makes his canvas properly waterproof and does the whole of his constructing himself. Tents, sheds and huts.

To have every real-GARANTEE one must have the trade-mark:

BRESSONNEAU

BRESSONNEAU

BRESSONNEAU

BRESSONNEAU

BRESSONNEAU

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES  
U. S. ARMY AND NAVY  
**JEWEL WELFARE BOARD**  
Headquarters: 41 Boulevard Hausmann, Paris  
(near Opéra—same building as Farmers' Loan & Trust Company)  
The OFFICE and CLUB ROOMS are open DAILY from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
Well Furnished Rest Room Library and Writing Room Mail Enquiries Most Welcome  
ALL WELCOME

AND SAY: don't forget to take that Identity Disc with you when you go back home.

Obtain from  
S. T. SIMS & MAYER, 62 Rue St. Lazare, Paris  
It is a practical souvenir of the great war and your part in it, from the country where your efforts were made.  
With Strap Bracelet... Francs 7 - With Chain Bracelet... Francs 10

HOTEL  
CONTINENTAL  
3 Rue de Castiglione, PARIS

TIFFANY & Co  
25, Rue de la Paix and Place de l'Opéra  
PARIS  
LONDON, 221, Regent Street, W.  
NEW YORK, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street

WALK-OVER  
SHOES  
34 Boulevard des Italiens  
19-21 Boul. des Capucines  
PARIS

All soldiers are welcome at the WALK-OVER Stores, where they can apply for any information and where all possible services of any kind will be rendered free of charge.

LYONS, 12 Rue de la République  
NAPLES, 215 Via Roma  
The WALK-OVER "French-Conservation Book" and Catalogue will be sent gratis to any soldier applying for it.

AMERICAN MILITARY and NAVAL FORCES  
**CREDIT LYONNAIS**  
Head Office: LYONS  
Central Office: PARIS, 19 Boulevard des Italiens  
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
WITH ENGLISH-SPEAKING STAFF  
EVERY FACILITY FOR FOREIGNERS  
Branches in all principal French towns, amongst others the following:  
Amiens, Angers, Angoulême, Bar-le-Duc, Bayonne, Belfort, Besançon, Blois, Bordeaux, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Brétigny, Caen, Calais, Cannes, Cotte, Chantilly, Dieppe, Dijon, Dunkirk, Epinal, Evreux, Fécamp, Havre, La Rochelle, Limoges, Marseilles, Nancy, Nantes, Nice, Orléans, Rennes, Rochefort, Rouen, Saint-Dizier, Saint-Vaast, Toulon, Tours, Troyes, Valenciennes, Versailles, Vieux-la-Francois, Bourges, Clermont-Ferrand, Issoudun, Nevers, Saint-Etienne, Vézère.

NEW YORK WASHINGTON  
**BRENTANO'S**  
(Société Anonyme)  
Booksellers & Stationers,  
37 AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS.

Christmas Cards and Calendars  
Diaries for 1919

United States Army Regulations, etc.  
Fine Collection of War Posters

**Gillette** SAFETY RAZOR  
No Stropping—No Honing

Gillette U.S. Service Set

PACKETS of new Gillette Blades—each Blade wrapped in oiled paper enclosed in sanitary envelope—bright, smooth, sharp and clean, can be obtained at all dealers in France, England, Russia, Italy, Canada and all other parts of the world.

PRICE OF GILLETTE BLADES  
Packet of 12 Blades .. . . . 6 Francs  
Packet of 6 Blades .. . . . 3 Francs

To be had at A.E.F. & Y.M.C.A. Canteens  
or at all Dealers in France.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, S.A., 17bis Rue La Boétie, PARIS

## 24 DREADNAUGHTS, 350 DESTROYERS, FOR UNCLE'S NAVY

Fleet's Strength in 1920  
Will Be Twice That  
of Last Year

### MERCHANT SHIP INCREASES

No Let-Up in Nation's Aim to  
Put the Flag Again on All  
Seven Seas

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES]  
AMERICA, Dec. 12.—Our Navy has not only become decidedly big, but the House naval committee, considering naval appropriations for 1920, has developed the fact that the American Navy, in that year, will be double what it was in 1917.

No comparison has been made public as to capital ships, but announcement has been made that the number of all ships will be about 800. Twenty-four dreadnaughts have been planned for the fleet by 1920. These new number 19, and five others will be built before July, 1920. Three hundred and fifty new destroyers also will be completed by that time.

### Not Enough States for Names

Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of the construction division, enumerating the vessels added or to be added, named 350 submarine chasers, 112 patrol boats, 50 or 60 minesweepers, 50 mine sweepers, and the five dreadnaughts, three of which, the Idaho, Tennessee and California, are now nearing completion.

The 350 destroyers will increase our Navy by 250 and will probably give us a fleet of that type of vessel well up to our position as a naval power. Secretary Daniels recently appeared before the naval committee and pressed the continuation for three years of the naval building program. The entire program will give us a final result of 51 dreadnaughts, all of the first rank, and we shall not have enough State names to go around.

The government building of merchant ships is continuing steadily, and no suggestion has been made by anybody that it be stopped with the passing of the war emergency. Wooden ships now are eliminated, and everything is centered on large freighters and smaller steel ships. With this whole matter will become a matter for congressional decision with the ending of the war, it seems altogether probable that we shall continue a large shipbuilding program up to the limit of all possible commercial usefulness.

### The Flag on all the Seas

America is thrilled at the knowledge of its flag on all seas again and will not yield it. Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board urges that the La Follette amendment not shall have a practical test under normal conditions before it is modified or repealed. He says his mind is open about it, and that he wants to make the American merchant marine as good an American machine as possible and truly American in operation and living conditions with the support of an intelligent public behind it. He says: "Then if we cannot keep these ships on the ocean without the co-operation and help of the American people, we will ask for help. The La Follette act has not yet been tested because of abnormal conditions. I am even a little inclined to favor it at the moment because it raises human standards in ocean transportation and industry. I personally believe good human standards are not only desirable, but also that they work better than poor human standards."

In another statement Chairman Hurley indicates that he expects to propose that a world's standard for seamen's wages be adopted. Such an international agreement would, of course, eliminate the cheap labor competition which hitherto has colored American shipping.

## D.D. BACK AGAIN ON PUNISHMENT LIST

For Soldiers Convicted of  
Offenses Involving Moral  
Turpitude

Discharge from the Army has come back again onto the list of military punishments as a result of the approach of peace. G.O. 217 specifically states that so much of a previous order from G.H.Q. as requires the retention of general court-martial prisoners with their organizations and the non-imposition of the discharge is revoked.

Soldiers in combat units who are sentenced to confinement for more than six months will not be retained with their units, the order goes on to say, but will be sent to the Military Prison Camp at St. Sulpice, just outside Bordeaux. No sentence, the order adds, should impose more than six months' confinement at hard labor unless the sentence also includes dishonorable discharge.

The discharge in disgrace is to be imposed, the order directs, on soldiers convicted of larceny or other offenses involving moral turpitude, with the addition of such confinement sentences as their cases may warrant. It is further directed that reviewing authorities should freely exercise the power of suspension given them by the 52nd Article of War, as amended by the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918.

All general prisoners, and all prisoners having on the receipt of G.O. 217 more than six months' confinement to serve, and now retained with their units, are to be sent to St. Sulpice. Their commanding officers are ordered to send to the commander of the prison camp, in addition to the papers required by regulations, reports showing the prisoners' conduct while in confinement, the character of the work done, whether in combat or otherwise, and such other facts as may indicate whether or not remission of all or a part of the sentences should be made.

### Y'S THIRD ARMY PLANS

American plays, vaudeville and moving pictures will be transported up to the regions about the Rhine by the Y.M.C.A.'s entertainment department as fast as they can be transported up there.

Edward D. Cray, the first regional Y secretary of the S. S. has gone into the region of occupation to do what he can in the line of hiring German movie houses and theaters in which to put on American shows. Where these cannot be obtained, the Y huts will be used.

## REIMS CATHEDRAL, LA GRANDE BLESSEE

Monsieur Huart's Story



Oui, Monsieur, I call her la grande blessee of the war. But see how from among the tumbled stones she still holds her head high; she is only wounded, not dead.

For four years I have lived in Reims, my abode, the sacristy; and, day by day, I have watched as my gothic home has crumbled away about my ears. Over four thousand shells have fallen within a stone's throw of the towers, they say—eight hundred of them in the cathedral itself. They built it withstood this siege! They built it strongly in the thirteenth century. She is so immense; Reims! Look at these buildings, there all about us how they have been shot to dust. Have you seen a single whole house in this city, Monsieur? Scarcely one among the fourteen thousand.

It is many a time, though, I thought these spires would mark my tomb. But it was my duty to stay. I am born of Reims, I and my father died in 70; and my son is of the premier regiment des Chasseurs. Four years in the trenches, he; his father was proud to volunteer to guard the grandest monument in France! For, like the poplars, it is under the government I have worked. My reports are made to the department of the Reims Arts.

How it has been here? Forever the shells have been knocking down that fence, and that fence is necessary to keep people off these grounds. That has been my duty. One must have authority of the Grand Quarter General to enter here. A hundred times I have patched up that fence, sometimes alone, sometimes with the help of poplars—one was killed right there beside me as we worked—ugh! how his blue coat was spattered with red. Sometimes by day we worked, sometimes at night. It was at night, too, that we took down the big brass windows, piece by piece, putting back bits of cardboard in the openings so that the torches would not notice. (They were only a few kilometers over the way there, you know). That time, the pompous fireman helped me. When a work? Parfait! Forty meters high to climb and no ladders. Like flies, we crawled up and up and hung to the stone work, while every minute W-b-b-b-b—c-c-c-E. Bang, and the old stone chips would fly about! A head off another saint? Pfff! But we saved the finest windows, now view up there among the stars and vines will be the hardest part to repair. A 30 came in there during April, 17.

And here by the Madonna is my collection of the big cochons who didn't explode. La bonne chance, n'est-ce pas? Restore it? So they say. Architects come every day to talk about it. The roof is gone, you see—the big fire in December, '14, when the place was used as a hospital and filled with straw for the wounded to lie on. Many German wounded were here, too, then.

That's what scared the outside so. You have seen. The fire has burned it white like a stone. What a sight! The red flames licking up the pillars to the feet of the saints.

For me, this spring was the hardest. That time I had to leave for two days to get food. Before, I had eaten with the soldiers; but one morning when I went to the poplars nothing was there, just a blue hole in the ground. At that time there was not a soul in Reims. Every civilian had been evacuated in the night. The town was practically surrounded. Shells popped in on me from every side. I went to sleep with the whistle of them and left off trying to count their number. And not a bite to eat.

How I missed my old cook, she who had cooked for me all during '16. Ah, that was sad. First her home was burned, and then her little boy, he was killed by a shell. Pauvre gars! It was too much; she left.

Yes, Monsieur, la grande blessee. But I have decorated her—you saw? The rosette of tri-color flags high up over the round window. At eleven o'clock on that day I did it.

They float proudly up there, the colors, where silently she looks on in dignity over her ruined city; don't you think so?

## MEDICO COLONEL HOT AFTER COOTIE

Old Bill Louse Wins Two  
Whole Paragraphs  
in G.O.

Old Bill Louse, the well-known shirt-and-man-eating rodent—is it insect?—it not going to be allowed to get away with it much longer. Two whole paragraphs of G.O. 216 are devoted particularly to his Cootie-ship, and in them is the announcement that a full colonel of the Medical Corps is detailed for duty "in charge of all activities with reference to the delousing of the armies."

"The health of the troops," says the General Order, "largely depends upon the completeness with which delousing and bathing is done, especially during the coming period of diminished activity and relatively permanent stations."

The cootie-commander of the A.E.F., Col. H. L. Gilchrist, is also charged with the supervision of the degassing service's equipment and personnel, which service is, by the terms of the order, attached to the Quartermaster Corps. With it will be incorporated the degassing equipment and personnel hitherto operated by the Salvage Service.

## FRANC MOVING UP, RISE TO CONTINUE

Gain of 25 Centimes Already Scored in Reckoning Army Pay

### YANKS ARRIVE TOO RICH

Paper Money Plan Was Under  
Consideration in Days Before  
Armistice

The armistice, and the general indications of "continued fair" on the victory barometer which were evident before November 11, have raised hob with the franc. The franc is not what it used to be. Or, rather, the good old American dollar is not what it used to be. But the armistice and the victory are not wholly to blame. The American soldier has been bringing too much money to France.

Meanwhile, the franc continues its joyous course upward toward normal, which is 5.18 and a fraction to the dollar. The Q.M.C. is now converting dollars into francs to the tune of 5.45, as against 5.50 in the weeks immediately preceding October 31.

It seems a long way back to the heyday times of 5.70, when a buck private's \$25 were handed out to him as a magnificent total of 185.10 francs. That same \$25, on the November payroll, was worth only 179.85 francs.

**5.70 Highest Mark Reached**  
Five seventy was the highest pitch the dollar ever reached, so far as any A.E.F. salary is concerned. A few American treasury checks have brought as high as 5.80. The 5.70 rate held for about 15 months, when it slid down, or rather up, to 5.65. This break in the line was followed by a rupture to 5.50 and now to 5.45.

Financial quotations, like the date of the peace treaty, are nothing for anyone to prognosticate, but before long it will take fewer than 5.45 francs to buy one O.D. dollar.

The sad part of the whole sad story is that the rise of the franc is not primarily due to the victories of the Allied armies. All these have helped, but the real offender is the American soldier. If he would only come to France broke, all might be well. But he doesn't.

The Q.M.C. estimates that the amount

**WILSON**  
The SMALLEST but SMARTEST  
UMBRELLA SHOP IN PARIS  
8 RUE DUPHOT  
Sticks and Riding Whips

**BARCLAY**  
TAILOR — OUTFITTER  
Has the Most Practical "Bedding Roll" for the Front  
SPECIAL MILITARY CATALOGUE SENT POST FREE

**MACDOUGAL & Co.,**  
1 bis RUE AUBER (Opposite American Express Co.)  
**American Military Tailors.**  
UNIFORMS TO ORDER IN 48 HOURS  
Interlined Trench Coats, Embroidered Insignia and Service Stripes, Sam Browne Belts, etc. etc.

**Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen**  
THE "PEACE" XMAS GIFT  
To three types, Pocket Set-Pilling, Safety and Regular of Stationers and Jewelers Everywhere.  
L.G.S. & Co., The Pen Company, Ltd., 10, W.C.2  
Sole Representatives in France  
JULES FAGARD & LEUBA, 6 Rue Maubourg, PARIS

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

**Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen**  
THE "PEACE" XMAS GIFT  
To three types, Pocket Set-Pilling, Safety and Regular of Stationers and Jewelers Everywhere.  
L.G.S. & Co., The Pen Company, Ltd., 10, W.C.2  
Sole Representatives in France  
JULES FAGARD & LEUBA, 6 Rue Maubourg, PARIS

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

of paper money, meaning good old American greenbacks, brought into France by the ingenuously American Army has averaged \$10 per man. This is without counting officers. Count the officers, who are far fewer in number but manage to tote more of the stuff with them, and the grand average rises to \$15.

**Where the Dollars Go**  
Arrived in France, the soldier sells the dollars for as much as he can get for them—probably around 5.30, sometimes even less. The result is the establishment in France, through American treasury notes, of a substantial credit balance against the United States.

The \$10 average, too, does not include the money which the soldier may have brought with him in traveler's checks.

Prior to the armistice a plan was being considered whereby troops in the army zone—troops, that is, in the line or not very far behind it—might have been paid wholly in paper money. A French financial commission, which had been considering the question with American and British military officials present in an advisory capacity, was debating the practicability of issuing paper notes of half franc, franc and two franc denominations.

This step would not have been taken because of any depreciation of French currency. The reason was the shortage of actual metal.

**Silver at High Premium**  
Silver itself now commands all over the world a higher premium than it has in generations. The New York quotation is over a dollar an ounce. There is still a long way to go, however, before the value of the silver in the coins of any country reaches the face value of the coin.

It was in order to get metal for new coins that the half franc, franc and two franc Napoleon III pieces were recently called in and demonetized by the French Government. The announcement that, after a certain date, coins of the empire would be worth only a fraction of their face value had the immediate effect of releasing from many an old stocking and garden wall a flood of silver that, returned to the French mint, is already reappearing in the form of specie of the familiar current design.

**American Church of the Holy Trinity**  
23 Ave. George V (formerly de l'Alma) PARIS  
Métro: l'Alma  
MILITARY SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY  
4.30 to 5.30 P.M.  
Worship: Military Band You are Welcome  
Preacher, Nov. 24, BISHOP PERRY

**'KHAKI A. Sulka & Co.**  
SHIRTS AND STOCKS  
6, Rue Castiglione, PARIS  
(Opposite Hotel Continental)  
NEW YORK: 51, 53 Avenue

**BARCLAY**  
18 & 20  
Ave. de l'Opera, PARIS.

**MACDOUGAL & Co.,**  
1 bis RUE AUBER (Opposite American Express Co.)  
**American Military Tailors.**  
UNIFORMS TO ORDER IN 48 HOURS  
Interlined Trench Coats, Embroidered Insignia and Service Stripes, Sam Browne Belts, etc. etc.

**Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen**  
THE "PEACE" XMAS GIFT  
To three types, Pocket Set-Pilling, Safety and Regular of Stationers and Jewelers Everywhere.  
L.G.S. & Co., The Pen Company, Ltd., 10, W.C.2  
Sole Representatives in France  
JULES FAGARD & LEUBA, 6 Rue Maubourg, PARIS

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

**Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen**  
THE "PEACE" XMAS GIFT  
To three types, Pocket Set-Pilling, Safety and Regular of Stationers and Jewelers Everywhere.  
L.G.S. & Co., The Pen Company, Ltd., 10, W.C.2  
Sole Representatives in France  
JULES FAGARD & LEUBA, 6 Rue Maubourg, PARIS

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

**WHERE TO SHOP  
IN PARIS**  
To obtain quality and value  
and to be well attended, go to  
The Reliable Department Store  
**AU PRINTEMPS**  
BOULEVARD HAUSMANN  
(Close to the Opera, the Madeleine Church and Saint-Lazare Station)  
Finest Collection of Suitable Christmas Gifts  
LATEST CREATION IN LADIES' DRESS  
Military Equipment - Hosiery - Sports - Bedding Rolls  
Leather Goods - Photographic Supplies, etc.  
EVERYTHING OBTAINABLE AT  
LOWEST PRICES  
Write for our SPECIAL WINTER and CHRISTMAS CATALOGUES.  
Orders promptly executed by our English staff.  
Parcels can be forwarded direct to the front and to any address in the United States.  
All shipping done free of charge over 25 francs.

### LETTER OF SYMPATHY

Maj. Gen. John Biddle, commanding Base Section No. 3 (England), has received from the British Admiralty a letter written by Mrs. Winifred Davidson, wife of Captain Davidson of the British Navy, requesting that an expression of her sympathy be conveyed to the relatives of the Americans who lost their lives in the wreck of the steamer Otranto.

She also expresses her pride "that Captain Davidson is buried with so many of the American soldiers he tried so hard to save."

A detachment of American Engineers stationed at the Knotty Ash embarkation camp, near Liverpool, formed the burial party that cared for the victims of the Otranto disaster, which resulted in the greatest single loss of American troops en route to Europe. The burial party, probably the largest ever made up in the A.E.F., went out to the island of Islay, off the Liverpool, to lay the men from the Otranto to rest beside many of their brothers who were lost on the Tuscana.

### FRONT CHEVRON PLANNED

A distinctive chevron to be worn by men of the A.E.F. who saw service in the front line or in actual combat is under consideration, but no decision upon it has been announced yet. Whether or not a chevron for officers and men mobilized in the United States who did not get to France will be authorized is now being considered in Washington.

**WATCHES LONGINES GONTARD**  
11 rue Aubert - PARIS

**THE NEW "FLEX" PUTTEES, "FLEX" - IN KAKI ONLY -**  
Specially designed for officers and men of the American and British Armies  
**HYGIENIC - SMART - RELIABLE**  
Washable - Puddles - Will not shrink, stretch, slip or twist.  
On sale at all leading stores all over France or direct from  
**BOS & PUEL**  
234, Faub. Saint-Martin, PARIS.  
Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

**STORAGE & FORWARDING OF BAGGAGE, ETC.**  
To All Parts of the World.

**PITT & SCOTT LTD.**  
47 Rue Cambon, Paris  
and at  
LONDON, NEW YORK, etc.

**France past and present**  
A Just out  
**POPULAR HISTORY OF FRANCE**  
by B. VAN VORST  
Price: 2 fr. 50

The purpose therefore of this little book is to give a rapid review of the history of France, a brief account of the important events which have taken place since the first birth of the Marne—fought against the Huns in 451. This is a concise summary of the progress of civilization in France. This handy and pocketable little volume will prove quite useful to American troops in the field.

**Already issued:**  
popular history of the War from 1914 to 1918. Price: 2 francs  
**In preparation:**  
Geography and Industries of France. French Customs, Family Life, Marriage Contracts, etc. French Architecture and Art.

**Librairie Larousse**  
13-17, rue Montparnasse, PARIS (6e)  
et chez tous les libraires.

## OFFICERS' KHAKI SHIRTS

Furnisher to Men **A. RAGON** Ladies' Pyjamas  
32 Avenue de l'Opera, Paris

**The Harvard Club of Paris**  
All Harvard men in the American Expeditionary Forces are invited to attend the

**Harvard Victory Dinner**  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14th, AT 7 p.m.  
at the HOTEL PALAIS D'ORSAY, PARIS

Tickets twenty-five francs, on sale at the Harvard Bureau, American University Union, 8 Rue de Richelieu, Paris, and at the dining room door. Please reply at the earliest possible date to the secretary at the above address.

## Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens  
United States Government Depository in France and in England.  
Affords Americans the Services of an American Bank with American Methods.  
**Special Facilities to the American Expeditionary Force**  
Capital and Surplus - \$ 50,000,000  
Resources more than - \$ 600,000,000

**FOR THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES**  
THE BEST DISHES READY FOR USE ARE PREPARED BY  
**Amieux freres**  
Poulet rôti  
Veau à la gâtée  
Veau aux épinards  
Saucisses à la tomate  
Bœuf aux Choux  
Pâtés truffés  
Galanines  
Sardines, etc.  
Cassoulet  
Petit Salé aux Choux  
Porc aux Haricots  
Mouton braisé  
**SOLD BY ALL GROCERIES**

**When You Were a Kid,  
Which Did You Chew?**

**ADAMS**  
Pure Chewing Gum  
Adams Chiclets  
Adams Pepsin  
Adams Spearmint  
Adams Black Jack  
Adams Yucatan  
Beeman's Pepsin  
Adams California Fruit

**UNDER THE "DW" TENT-SHELTER**  
**YOU DEFY RAIN WIND MUD SNOW**  
**DICKSON, WALRAVE & Co**  
Rue de la Chapelle, 49, à Paris